REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,593.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

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| One Year, *in advance* | Rs. 42 |
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| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
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on the Native Languages, double the above,

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CHALDEA, 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander John T. Lewis, R.N.R., will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 12th June 1873, at 4 P.M.

| Leave BOMBAY | June 1873. | Leave Madras | June 1873. |
|---|---|---|---|
| " Carwar | 14 | " Coconada | 30 |
| " Narrakal | 18 | | July. |
| " Tuticorin | 20 | " Vizagapatam | 1 |
| " Colombo | 21 | " Bimlipatam | 1 |
| " Galle | 22 | " Gopaulpore | 2 |
| " Nagapatam | 25 | " Pondicherry | 3 |
| " Pondicherry | 26 | Arrive CALCUTTA | 5 |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports by subsequent at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May, 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Pergore, Cochin, and Alleppy, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting, and arrangements for the Neilgherries can be landed at Naraksl, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GHADAR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melt lle, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th June 1873, at 2 P.M.

| Leave BOMBAY | June 1873. 18 | Leave BUSREH | July 1873. 7 |
|---|---|---|---|
| " Kurrachee | 19 | " Feo | 7 |
| " Gundur | 23 | " Kuweit | 7 |
| " Muscat | 25 | " Bushire | 9 |
| " Bunder Abbas | 27 | " Lingah | 11 |
| " Lingah | 29 | " Bunder Abbas | 12 |
| " Bahrein | July 1 | " Muscat | 17 |
| " Bushire | 3 | " Gundur | 18 |
| " Fao | 3 | " Kurrachee | 22 |
| Arrive BUSREH | 4 | Arrive BOMBAY | 25 |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with weekly services from England, will despatch a Steamer twice a week to Kurrachee commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May. During the S. W. Monsoon the Steamers will leave on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and during the fair weather on FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 540 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Bayns, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th June, at 2 o'clock P.M.

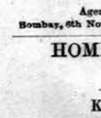
The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 14th June 1873, at 2 o'clock, P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 | |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 | Including Wines. |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 8 | |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | 9-10 | |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa) | 52 | 35 | 14-10 | Without Food. |

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.
PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st July 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

## HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,

EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates.

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

London.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

Southampton. Liverpool.
KING SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

Calcutta.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.

## TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

SEASON 1872-73.

THE Undersigned have always on hand the well known and much appreciated Himalayan

## DUMLOTE TEAS,

which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea produced in India. These Teas are grown on the same range of Hills as the celebrated KOUSANIE TEAS, and manufactured by men trained under the Chinese Tea Makers on the Kousanie Plantation:—

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| SOUCHONG, in 1 lb. Packets ..... Per lb. | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| PEKOE SOUCHONG, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes ..... " | 2 0 | 2 4 |
| PEKOE MIXTURE, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes ..... " | 2 0 | 2 4 |
| PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets ..... " | 2 2 | 2 6 |
| ORANGE PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets ..... " | 2 4 | 2 8 |

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

Liberal discount is allowed for Wholesale Purchases.

D. P. BATHA & Co., Sole Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, opposite the Custom House, Bombay.

## LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on applicat.on. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House, or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

## COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 13th June, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain S. D. Shallard, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Bombay, 6th June 1873. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 16th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE, (3,763 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain A. Farish, will be despatched with Passengers and Cargo for Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 13th instant.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay, 2nd June 1873.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Property at Byramjee Hormusjee's Lane, Fort.

On THURSDAY, the 19th day of June 1873, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee and with the consent of the Official Assignee, and on account and risk of Mr. Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, an Insolvent (Mortgagor) the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Government ground situate at Byramjee Hormusjee's Lane, Fort, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba containing by admeasurement 99 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-House standing thereon, erected under No. 10, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the said Byramjee Hormusjee's Lane, towards the west by the property of Hai Motibehai daughter of the late Jehangeerjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Esq., towards the north by the property of one Mr. Sadasive Wishwanath, and on the south by the property of the late Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, Esq.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE. JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th June 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

1 Case Bohemian glassware, 10 cases fresh overland cheese, a few dozens umbrellas, 1 case ruby colour, 1 case fancy mother of pearl goods, knives, slate pencils, various pattern oil cloth, alpaca cloth.

On account and risk of Cadurbhoy Esoofbhoy—

1 Case Pair Rose Diamonds.

On account and risk of Esoofbhoy Ebrahimjee—

FX—1-15—3 Cases White Foolscap Paper, ex Nelson.

FW & C—2-42—9 Cases Ditto ex Dovercourt.

On account and risk of Abdoolally Measaheb Suroffally—

G S—C—B B—G—1-7—4 Cases Cartridge Paper, ex British Consul.

On account and risk of Tackerbhoy Ebrahimjee—

A A—1-5—1 Bal Printing Paper.

On account of whom it may concern—

6 Cases Cut Glass Beads.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 10th June 1873.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.'S WHITE LABEL COGNAC,

Rs. 20 per dozen.

TO THE TRADE ONLY.

MESSRS. MARTELL & CO.'S BRANDIES.

Martell's one Star.
Maltell's two Stars.
Martell's three Stars.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.
Sole Agents.

9 Hummum Street, Fort.

TO THE TRADE ONLY.

MESSRS. BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDIES.

Biscuit Dubouche & Co.'s one Star.
Biscuit Dubouche & Co.'s two Stars.
Biscuit Dubouche & Co.'s three Stars.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.

9 Hummum Street, Fort.

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S ALES,
INDIA PALE ALE,
DOUBLE STRONG ALE, AND
EXTRA STOUT,

are brewed and bottled under an improved system, and are specially prepared for Indian consumption, with all the care and skill acquired by long experience.

Wm. YOUNGER & CO.'S BOTTLED BEERS for export are only guaranteed genuine when protected by their Patent Capsules, and they are obtainable from most of the leading retail dealers throughout the world.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

ABBEY & HOLYROOD BREWERIES, EDINBURGH.

VOLKART BROTHERS' PRICE LIST OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNE.

| | |
|---|---|
| REAL DRY VEUVE CLICQUOT, per case of 1 doz. qts. | Rs. 40 |
| GOLD NECK CHAMPAGNE, very dry " " " | " 30 |

STILL HOCKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Liebfraumilch ... ... ... | Rs. 20 per doz. qts. |
| Steinwein ... ... ... | " 20 " " |
| Rudesheimer ... ... ... | " 24 " " |
| Hochheimer ... ... ... | " 24 " " |
| Marcobrunner ... ... ... | " 30 " " |
| Hochheimer Victoria Berg ... | " 20 " " |
| Laubenheimer ... ... ... | " 15 " " |

CLARETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| St. Estephe Medoc ... ... ... | Rs. 9 per doz. qts. |
| Chateau de Franda ... ... ... | " 14 " " |
| Vray Canon ... ... ... | " 18 " " |
| Chateau Leoville ... ... ... | " 24 " " |
| Chateau Lafite ... ... ... | " 28 " " |
| Chateau Lamothe ... ... ... | " 14 " " |

VERMOUTH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Inferior quality ... ... ... | Rs. 9 per doz. qts. |
| Superior quality ... ... ... | " 12 " " |

ITALIAN CLARET.

In Barrels containing 50 gallons and above, Rs. 125 each. The same Wine bottled here at Rs. 6-8 per dozen. 10 per Cent. Discount on taking 10 dozen or more.

CHOICE ITALIAN WINES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barbera Amaro Spumante (Sparkling) Rs. 12 per doz. qts. | |
| Barbera Amaro Secco ... (Still) ... ... | " 12 " " |
| Brachetto ... ... ... ... | " 12 " " |
| Barolo ... ... ... ... | " 12 " " |
| Nebiolo ... ... ... ... | " 12 " " |
| Moscato Bianco ... ... ... | " 12 " " |
| Passito Forzato ... ... ... | " 12 " " |

BRANDIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Trioche & Co. (Blue Capsule), 1866 ... | Rs. 16 per doz. qts. |
| Ditto (Red Capsule), 1865 ... ... | " 12 " " |
| G. Martineau ... ... ... | " 18 " " |
| Blanchy Frères & Co.'s ... ... ... | " 18 " " |
| H. and C. Balaresque ... ... ... | " 18 " " |

CHEESE.

Gruyere Cheese, weighing from 40 to 50 lbs. at 14 As. per lb.

Bombay, 24th April 1873.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d.; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 21s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 65s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

*Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.*

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN, AND 14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,

Would direct attention to their present stock of

| | |
|---|---|
| SOUPS, | BACON, |
| FISH, | SAUSAGES, |
| JAMS, | OX TONGUES, |
| JELLIES, | PICKLES, |
| MARMALADE, | SAUCES, &c. |

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs, being Bred and Fed by them, are of undoubted quality.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this COMPANY of Rupees (150) One Hundred and Fifty per SHARE will be paid to the Registered Shareholders of the Company on production of Share Certificates on or after the 16th instant, at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

A. VIEGAS,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, } Liquidators B. N. I. Company.

Bombay, 5th June 1873.

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company was established in 1809, and incorporated by loyal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament, and has since been conducted with great success.

POLICY-HOLDERS have the advantage of a REDUCTION of PREMIUM to the HOME SCALE of RATES commencing from the date of leaving EGYPT for EUROPE, without Medical Certificate or Fresh Examination.

Applications for Forms and Tables of Rates are to be made to the Undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th June 1873.

INK ACCIDENTS PREVENTED—PORTABLE READY, CHEAP

GRAPHINE

OR

CONDENSED WRITING INK

*This of Intense Violet Colour by simply adding Water.*

*INVALUABLE IN TRAVELLING AND IN HOT COUNTRIES.*

Price, 8 Annas per Packet.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

*"JEWELS OF RARE AND EXQUISITE FORM."*

UNDER ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

NEW JEWEL KALEIDOSCOPE.

In this improved instrument, charming symmetrical designs of exquisite beauty are produced by an ingenious arrangement in the mechanism, and by the employment of a combination of choice and special objects, entirely novel in form and character. These embrace brilliant gems, disposed in harmonious colours, and objects of art—some liquid—affording enchanting movement of surpassing splendour. The new instrument, as at present arranged, will produce a source of delight practically inexhaustible; for presuming that ten changes per minute be effected of the objects enclosed, it has been mathematically computed that a period of 462,880,800,576 years and 309 days would elapse before the entire variety of changes would be exhausted.

Price with Stand complete .....Rs. 16.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

## NOTICES.

KHIVA.

ABBOTT'S JOURNEY FROM HERAUT TO KHIVA IN 1840, with some account of the Court of Khiva and Kingdom of Khaurisom, 2 vols., with Map, Rs. 10.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED. PRICE, Rs. 3.

MY DIARY AT THE PUNJAB CAMP OF EXERCISE, 1-72-73, being a series of Letters to the *Englishman*, by Beechwood, with a Map.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED. PRICE, Rs. 2; POSTAGE, 4 ANNAS.

HEALTH IN INDIA. Medical Hints as to who should go there: and how to retain health whilst there and on returning Home, by Dr. G. Yeates Hunter.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

LATELY PUBLISHED. PRICE, Rs. 3.

MEDICAL HINTS FOR THE DISTRICTS and COMPANION TO THE DISTRICT MEDICINE CHEST, arranged for Government Officials, their Families and Camp-followers, and all who are cut off from oral Medical advice, by Dr. G. Y. Hunter.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED. Rs. 5-8.

HINDU LAW OF ADOPTION, by W. H. Rattigan, Esq

THACKER, VINING & Co.

FITZJAMES STEPHEN'S INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT, 1872, with an Introduction on the Principles of Judicial Evidence. Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

IDIOMATIC SENTENCES in ENGLISH, HINDUSTANI, and GUZERATI, for the use of Students, by Abdul-Holeem Munshi. Rs. 5.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED. PRICE Rs. 20—2 VOLS.

THE LAW of INDIA, by Andrew Lyon, C.S.

Vol. I. The Codes.
Vol. II. The Miscellaneous Laws.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

PRINSEP'S CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE. Fourth Edition, 1873. Rs. 16.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CURRIE'S INDIAN CRIMINAL CODES Rs. 18.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

SHORTLY, WILL BE PUBLISHED.

INDIAN DIGEST, by Cowell and Woodman. Second Edition, 8vo., 1,000 pp.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

IDIOMATIC SENTENCES in ENGLISH, GUZERATI, HINDUSTANI, and PERSIAN, by BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY.

I. Colloquial.
II. Introductory.
III. Military.
IV. Judicial.
V. Mercantile.
VI. Medical.
VII. Miscellaneous.

Price Rs. 12.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEWBERY'S CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, with Notes and Rulings, and the Laws relating to Police, Prisoners, and Extradition.

Rs. 10.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE NEW HATS introduced by

J. ELLWOOD & SONS, also their

PATENT AIR CHAMBER HATS and

REGULATION HELMETS, can be had in every variety, of

BRIGGS, BRYMER, & Co.,
98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

## WANTED.

WANTED, for the DELHI MUNICIPALITY a CIVIL ENGINEER. His first duty will be to make a project, with Plans and Estimate, for laying water on to, and for Draining the, Streets of Delhi; and therefore preference will be given to the Candidate who can produce Certificates of experience in those matters.

Applications with Terms and Testimonials to be sent in to the President of the Municipal Committee by the 30th September next.

A liberal Salary will be allowed according to qualifications.

T. J. HADDIS, Secretary.

Delhi, Punjab, 13th May 1873.

## NOTICES.

MR. G. INZOLI, Professor of Music, begs to inform his FRIENDS and PUPILS that he has RETURNED from ITALY, and is OPEN for ENGAGEMENTS For particulars apply to Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP for some time past carried on by the Undersigned under the Firm of KING & Co., at Bombay and Liverpool, has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.—Dated this 1st day of June 1873.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
ROBERT WOOD BARKER.
BRYAN MERRICK JEFFERSON.

THE Undersigned are now authorised to ACCEPT RISKS on BUILDINGS with their CONTENTS (n t being hazardous) in the European part of the Fort and Colaba at greatly REDUCED RATES.

REMINGTON & Co., Agents,
Alliance British and Foreign Life and Fire Assurance Company, and Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The date up to which TENDERS for SUPPLY of METAL and MOORUM for the CURRENT YEAR'S REPAIRS to the Local Fund Roads of the Tanna Collectorate will be received has been extended to the 14th instant.

Forms of Tenders, &c., can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

F. B. MACLARAN, C.E.,
Local Fund Engineer, Tanna.

Local Fund Engineer's Office, Tanna.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF RATES OF FIRE PREMIUMS.

The Undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS on PIECE GOODS, TWIST, METALS and other non-hazardous Goods inthe European part of the Fort and Colaba, at rates showing a reduction in some cases of over 20 per cent. on those formerly charged

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 30th May 1873.

FIRE INSURANCE!

REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to ACCEPT RISKS on COTTON stored in Godowns, PIECE GOODS, and OTHER MERCHANDISE, IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, &c., &c., at the Rates, &c., &c., as all kinds of, which will be found as favourable as those of any Company in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents, London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company,
Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company.
Spinning Fire Insurance Company.
Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, KHETWADY ROAD, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all descriptions, with or without HORSES; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS may be HIRED at a moderate rate. Agreements made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. Burdett, Manager, as at No. 31, Military Square, Fort.

FOR CHARGES SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, one new, well made, single-seated BROUGHAM, two young AUSTRALIAN MARES, trained in double and single harness.

SALE BY AUCTION (Keem Station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway Line will be the nearest place).—MATERIALS to be SOLD by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th June, instant, on Keem Bridge Work, near Ekao, in Hansote, in Broach Collectorate. A large quantity of Teak Scantlings, Teak and Khair Posts, Spars, Crab Winches, Iron Bars and Straps, with bolts and nuts, Winchester Pulley Blocks, Smiths' Fitters' and Carpenters' Tools, &c., &c., for Bridge and Building purposes. For particulars and lists apply on the premises or at the "Eagle" Printing Office, Bhendy Bazaar Road, Bombay.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and after JUNE 15th the following ALTERATION of TRAINS will take place:—

The Down Mail will leave Church Gate Street at 7 A.M., stop at all Stations between Andheree and Surat, leave Surat at 4-40, and arrive at Ahmedabad at 10-55 P.M.

The Up Mail will leave Ahmedabad at 7-15 A.M., Surat 2-5, will stop at all Stations between Surat and Andheree, and arrive at Church Gate Street at 1-5 P.M.

The Down Mixed, Bombay and Surat, will be discontinued.
The Up Mixed, Surat and Bombay, do. do. do.
The Down Passenger will leave at 6-30 P.M.
The Down Mixed, Surat to Ahmedabad, will leave at 7-30 A.M.
The Up Mixed, Ahmedabad to Surat, do. at 7-15 A.M.

For Down Passengers see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th June 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Company will not be RESPONSIBLE during the Monsoon for DAMAGE by WEE to Piece Goods, Twist, or other Manufactured Goods that are not dammered or packed in waterproof covering. Undammered Packages of Goods will be accepted for conveyance, but they will be booked and carried only at the RISK of the SENDER.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th June 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

On and from WEDNESDAY next, the 11th June 1873, the following ALTERATIONS in the running of PASSENGER TRAINS will be MADE, viz:—

The 9-30 A.M. Train from Bombay will leave as at present and reach Poona at 5-15 P.M. instead of 6-0 P.M., being worked as a Passenger Train.

The Down South-East Mail Train from Bombay will leave at 2-0 P.M. instead of 2-30 P.M., reach Kirkee at 12-35 Noon, leave Chicksagore at 4-30 P.M., and arrive at Raichore at 5-15 P.M. the next day.

The 10-0 A.M. Train from Poona will leave as at present, and arrive in Bombay at 5-45 P.M instead of 6-30 P.M., being worked as a Passenger Train.

The Up South-East Mail Train will leave Raichore at 9-10 A.M., reach Kirkee at 1-0 Noon, leave Kistna at 1-15 P.M., Poona at 5-20 A.M., and reach Bombay at 12-15 Noon, as at present, the following day.

The Train now leaving Bombay for Callian on Saturdays at 1-50 P.M. will leave at 3-0 P.M. and arrive at Callian at 5-0 P.M.

The Passenger Train leaving Bombay at 4-15 P.M. on Saturdays will be discontinued.

The Joint Local Train which now leaves Boree Bunder for Bandora at 2 P.M. will leave at 2-15 P.M. and arrive at Bandora at 3-5 P.M.

During the Monsoon the Trains will not be able to run over the Kistna River. Passengers, Parcels, Goods, and all Traffic will therefore be worked between Kistna and Chicksagore by the Company's Road Conveyances and the Ferry Steamer. For information as to these arrangements see separate Bills.

For further particulars of Train Service, see the Company's Time Bills exhibited at Stations.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th June 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. NOTICE.

BREAK AT THE KISTNA SOUTH-EAST LINE.

During the Monsoon TRAINS will be UNABLE to RUN through BETWEEN KISTNA and CHICKSAGORE STATIONS in consequence of the Bridge at the Kistna River not being finished.

Arrangements have, therefore, been made for Passengers and their Luggage, and for Parcels and Dogs, as well as for Goods, to be conveyed by Road between those Stations and the Ferry at the River, crossing the River by the Company's Steamer or Boats.

First and Second Class Passengers only who have purchased through Tickets, will be conveyed between Kistna and Chicksagore. No other tickets will be available between those places.

Passengers booked through will be allowed less than the same quantity and description of Luggage as is allowed to be carried free by the Company's Trains.

Horses and Carriages will not be booked through except under special arrangement, which can be made only with the Undersigned, or with the Company's District Traffic Manager at Poona, or District Traffic Superintendent at Kistna.

First and Second Class Passengers only, and their Luggage, Parcels, and Goods of all kinds, will continue to be booked through, as at present, from the Stations of the East Indian, the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, the Oude and Rohilcund, the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railways, and the Stations of the Railway, on the north side of the Kistna River, to the Chicksagore Station of this Railway, on the south side of the River, as well as to the Stations of the Madras Railway, and vice versa; and will be conveyed by Road and by the Company's Steamer or Boats, or Punt, across the River. Third and Intermediate Class Passengers will not be booked through across the Ferry.

The extra charge for conveyance between the Kistna and Chicksagore Stations, including the Ferry, are given in the Company's Public Notices of this date, and can be ascertained at Stations or on Application to the Undersigned.

These arrangements being made for the convenience of the Public, the Company do not accept any responsibility or liability whatever, for injury, or damage, or delay, to Passengers, or their Luggage, or to Parcels, Horses, Carriages, or Dogs, or Goods, between the Kistna and Chicksagore Stations; and Passengers, their Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, or Dogs and Goods will be booked through only on condition that the Company are relieved of all liability for injury or damage or delay.

These arrangements will be in force on and after Friday, the 6th instant, and will continue until the end of the Monsoon, or until further notice.

For times of Arrival and Departure of Trains, see Public Time Bills of the Company.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th June 1873.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

## SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

| | | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Drab Vulcanised Nainsock, the lightest and strongest Material made, will resist the most severe Weather, warranted not to stick ..... | Coats ..... | 15 0 | 17 0 |
| | Inverness Capes..... | 22 0 | 25 0 |
| | Caps ..... | 3 12 | 4 4 |
| | Leggings ..... | 4 8 | 5 4 |
| | Complete Suit ... | 22 0 | 25 0 |

Best Silk Umbrellas, Rs. 10-8; Str

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 9TH JUNE 1873.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE we have no alterations in rates, or any special transaction to report.

Government Securities remain firm at our quotations, the only alteration being in 5½ per cent. which are a trifle lower in price.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s 11d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 11/16.
Credit do. .....1s. 10 27/32d. to 1s. 10 ¾d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 15/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10¾d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 99¾
Do. demand..... 100 1/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 99½ nominal.
Do, demand..... par.

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 231 to 231½.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ... ... ... ...110½
Four & half per cent. ... ... ... ... ... ...105½
Four per cent. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...103½ to 103¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans ... ... ... ... ...109½
10 years' do. do. ... ... ... ...105
5 years, do. do. ... ... ... ... ...103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate ... ...112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 .....92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond .....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... | | | 4½ per cent. |
| Fixed Loans on | do. | to 3 months' ..... | 5½ ,, |
| Do. | do. | over 3 do. ..... | 6½ ,, |
| Do. | on Merchandise ..... | | 7½ ,, |
| Cash Credit | do. | to 3 months' ..... | 6½ ,, |
| Do. | do. | over 3½ do. ..... | 6½ ,, |
| Do. | do. | ..... | 7½ ,, |
| Bank Bills ..... | | | 6½ ,, |
| Mercantile Paper ..... | | | 6½ ,, |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ... ... ... ... ...Rs. 10-8-6
Carolas ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 290
Mexican Dollars ... ... ... ... ... ... 222
Five-Francs Pieces ... ... ... ... ... 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... ... ... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 16-11-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ... ... 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ... ... 16-13

### FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

RATES by steamers are dull and unchanged. The Timor was filled up at £2-2-6, and the Cella has made further engagements at £2-5-0. Ships are dull at £2-0-0 to £2-5-0. The Royal George engaged a cargo of Salt for Calcutta at Rs. 3½ per ton.

London { Cotton ... / Cases ... / Seeds ... } No ships.

Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 5s. 0d. / Wooden Ships ... £2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. / Myrabollams £2 0s. 0d. nominal. / Coir bills ... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ... £2 5s. 0d. }

Havre ... { Cotton ... / Coffee ... } £3 0s. 0d.

Overland Steamers—
Venice ... £3 0s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste ... £3 0s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool ... £3 0s. 0d. ,,
Havre ... £3 0s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool via { Wheat ... £2 5s. 0d. / Suez Canal... { Seeds ... £2 7s. 6d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 20 to 25 per ton. / Opium ... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ... Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ... Rs. 15 Port charges.
Mauritius ... Nothing doing.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

BANK of Bombay shares steady. Spinning shares firmer. Land and Press shares dull.

### BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Nominal value per sh. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | p. a. | | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 9 p.ct. | Agra Bank ... | 82 |
| 12,000 | 1,000 | all | 6 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal ... | 1,420 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | Do of Bombay New ... | 760 |
| 10,000 | 500 | 100 | 5 p.ct. | Do 2nd Res. Issue ... | 367½ |
| 8,250 | 1,000 | all | 5 p.ct. | Do of Madras ... | 1,120 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 8 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China ... | 275 |
| 40,000 | 281½ | all | 12 pct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank ... | 410 nl. |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | Nil. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. ... | 150 |
| 80,000 | 250 | 125 | 4 p.ct. | National Bank of India... | 112 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 12 do | Oriental Bank ... | 475 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | £20 | 21 8 3/0 | p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ... | 737 |
| ..... | £20 | 10 9 1/8 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares ... | 126 |
| ..... | £20 | 13 10 7 | do. | Ditto ... | |
| ..... | £100 | 1,00 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. ... | 1,125 |
| ..... | £18 | 19 5 5/1 | do. | Do. New Shares ... | |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 150 p.c. | Akbar Cotton Press Co... | 1,900 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 150 do. | Albert Co. Kurrachee... | 825 |
| 100 | 5 0 | all | 10 p.ct. | Albert King Co ... | 550 |
| 250 | 3,000 | 850 | Nil. | Alexandra Press Co... | 240 |
| 150 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 100 p.c. | Apollo Press Co... | 7,000 |
| 400 | 2,000 | all | 200 p.c. | Bombay Press Co ... | 1,550 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 50 p.c. | Do New ... | 375 |
| 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 p.c. | Broach Cotton Co ... | 800 |
| 100 | 1,500 | ... | ... | Carwar Company ... | 1,100 |
| 500 | 1,880 | all | 40 | Colaba Press Co... | 5,500 |
| 350 | 2,000 | all | 250 p.c. | East India Press Co... | 2,400 |
| 150 | 8,500 | all | 300 | Fort Press Co... | 7,000 |
| 300 | 2,000 | 1,800 | 75 p.c. | Framji Cowasji Press Co. | 600 |
| 300 | 1,00 | all | 200 p.c. | Fresnel Press Co ... | 725 |
| 200 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 228 p.c. | Hydr aulic Press Co ... | 2,400 |
| 250 | 5,000 | 1,467 | 75 p.c. | Imperial Press Co ... | 800 |
| 200 | 400 | 350 | 42½ p.c. | Mofussil Press & G. Co... | 672½ |
| 120 | 2,500 | all | 250 p.c. | Prince of Wales Press... | 2,150 |
| 200 | 1,000 | 250 | ... | Sassoon's Press Co... | 400 |
| 400 | 850 | 750 | 135 p.c. | Scinde Press Co... | 467 |
| 100 | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited... | 1,075 |
| 225 | 2,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 85 | Victoria Press, Madras... | 1,650 xd. |
| 100 | 850 | all | 8 p.ct. | Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co. | 1,000 |
| 450 | 1,000 | ... | ... | Volkart United Press Co. | 925 |

* Per share for the half-year.

### SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There has been no change to report in the state of the market, the holders still refusing to make any reduction in prices. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 30 yds. 7 lbs. at Rs. 4 10 0
500 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 6 ,, at ,, 4 3 0
750 ,, ,, ,, fine 45 ,, 39 ,, 9 ,, at ,, 6 12 0
800 ,, Dyed Cambrics 24 ,, 28 ,, at ,, 2 8 0
500 ,, T. Red Garments 24 ,, 28 ,, at ,, 3 8 0

COTTON.

The market has been quiet, and a decline of about one rupee per candy has taken place. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee ... at Rs. 200 to Rs. 203
Akote ... ... at ,, 207 to ,, 208
Broach M.G. ... at ,, 215 to ,, 225
Hingunghaut ... at ,, 228 to ,, 229
Dhollera and Bhownuggur ... at ,, 204 to ,, 207
Sawginee ... at ,, 216 to ,, 217
Compta and Vingorla ... at ,, 188 to ,, 190

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

25 candies New Bhownugger ... at Rs. 204
40 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 207
50 ,, ,, Verungaum ... at ,, 187
75 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 189 to 195
100 ,, ,, Wudwan ... at ,, 200
150 ,, ,, Nuriad ... at ,, 173 to 174

YARNS.

The market continues study without any quotable alteration in prices. The following sales have taken place yesterday :—

3,000 lbs. Water No. 30's ... at 11¼ as per lb.
3,000 lbs. Mull No. 40's ... at 11½ ,,
1,500 lbs. ,, No. 50's ... at 12 3/16 ,,
1,500 lbs. Mock Water No. 30's ... at 10 7/16 ,,
6,000 lbs. Turkey Red No. 30 to 60 ... at 28 ,,

### NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 7th June, compared with the statement issued on 31st May :—

| Liabilities. | 31st May. Rs. | 7th June. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors Capital:— | | |
| First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs. 50,00,000 | | |
| Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... ,, 10,00,000 | 60,00,000 | 60,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities ... | 10,75,000 | 10,75,000 |
| Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... | 228,93,708 | 1,95,80,723 |
| Do. do. do. at Branches. | 53,78,133 | 53, 9,778 |
| Other Deposits ... | 141,69,547 | 1,44,75,569 |
| Post Bills ... | 56,615 | 58,993 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn ... | 6,31,029 | 5,83,339 |
| Rs. | 500,06,052 | 4,70,83,240 |
| **Assets.** | | |
| Government Securities ... | 79,50,849 | 79,14,266 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise ... | 20,08,671 | 18,71,139 |
| Loans, on Security of do do. | 24,85,256 | 20,84,159 |
| Current Accounts overdrawn ... | 6,135 | 17,771 |
| Bills Discounted ... | 145,80,155 | 1,41,83,032 |
| Stamps ... | 5,479 | 5,417 |
| Dead Stock ... Rs. 4,99 914 | | |
| Amount applied in reduction ,, 75,000 | 4,24,817 | 4,24,914 |
| | 7,40,972 | 6,86,795 |
| Bullion ... | 9,11,020 | 7,71,885 |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents ... | 205,85,300 | 1,91,84,189 |
| Cash and Currency Notes ... | | |
| Rs. | 500,06,052 | 4,70,83,240 |

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

| June. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Arcot (s) ... India (s) ... | Hutchison ... Henderson ... | Calcutta, May 8. Kurrachee, June 6. |

DEPARTURE.

| June. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Iron Cross... | McClelland ... | Liverpool. |

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Chaldia, to Coast, Calcutta and China.
Ship Blair Athol, to Cadiz.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

June 6 Dunmore ... Mitchell ... Mauritius, April 28.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June 6 Himalaya (s) ... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—9TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Knight Companion, 46 packages glassware, Fuckeerjee Pestonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Janet Court, 125 kegs iron nails, Fazallally Moosabhoy ; 50 kegs shots, Mahomedally Noorbhoy ; 24 cases hock, Aldrige Salmon & Co ; 100 casks ale, Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla ; 37 cases paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Elgin, 8 bales paper, S. J. De Souza ; 60 kegs paints, Ebrahim Abdool Currim ; 1,500 boxes candles, Bell Brandenburg and Co ; 20 cases matches, John S. Elmore & Co ; 13 cases stout, Manockjee Jamsetjee ; 32 cases clocks, Hassun Dadu.
Timor, 5 hhds. portwine, Pestonjee Cooverjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Afrique, 337 boxes brandy, Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Tanjore, 10 cases acid, Eduljee Nusserwanjee.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, 250 cases mineral water, Alsen Riebe & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—9TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Gardner Colby, 500 bales cotton, F. Scott & Co ; 34 bales cotton, S. Motecall.
... bales cotton, R. Bhugjee.
Sandringham, 300 bags linseed, W. and A. Graham & Co.
William Woodbury, 600 bags linseed, S. Hobart & Co ; 30) bales cotton and 5,6 0 bags linseed, R Brothers.
Centurion, 50 bales cotton, P. Cassels & Co ; 16 bales cotton, R. Martin & Co.
Elcano, 3,800 bundles coir yarn and 500 bundles linseed, M. Laldass.
City of Dublin, 4,220 bundles coir yarn, T. Gordhundass ; 180 bags linseed. W Nicol & Co.
Timor, s, 1,316 bags wheat, F. Scott & Co ; 800 bags wheat, S. Hobart & Co ; 119 bags wheat. S. Koosalchund ; 9 bales hides, C. Heerjee ; 9 bales hides, M. Dewrar ; 27 bales hides, C. Lalljee & Co ; 87 bales wool, J. Pursetum ; 294 bales wool, N. Bhojraz ; 26 bales wool, M. Nursey ; 51 bales cotton, E. Noordin & Co ; 100 bales cotton, P. Cassels & Co ; 82 bales cotton, D. G. Hoosen & Co ; 60 bales cotton, F. Girdhurdall ; 24 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten ; 450 bales cotton. W. and A. Graham & Co : 30 bales wool, D. Narronjee & Co ; 17 bales hides, C. Nanjee ; 25 bales wool, B. Gordhuz ; 75 bundles galls and 200 bundles nuxvomica, P. Runchordass ; 26 bales wool, M. Dharsey.
Cella, s, 79 bales cotton, M. Cursordass ; 50 bales wool, H. Gangjee ; 50 bags rapeseed, V. Brothers ; 100 casks cocoanut oil, S. Meoljee ; 204 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 75 bales cotton, E. Latham & Co ; 1,251 bags wheat, W. Nicol & Co ; 22 bales cotton, T. Hurmookdass ; 65 bales cotton, W. Bogle & Co.
Golconda, s, 10 bales-cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Elgin, s, 1,000 bags wheat, W. Nicol & Co ; 6,200 dholls coir yarn, S. H bart & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda, s, 10 casks fi-hmaws, M. Dama ; 1 case indigo, D. Pestjee ; 104 kegs shoes Scotfas, M. Jewraz ; 33 packages coffee, P. Leslie & Co ; 22 cases hecrabole and 50 cases olibanum, A. Munjee & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Frigs, 500 bales cotton, J. Siegfried & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Golconda, s, 100 bales cotton, K. Preiswerck & Co.

FOR CADIZ.

Blair Athol, 2,400 bales cotton, V. Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Alexandria, 12,000 bags linseed, R. Brothers.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 5.

Birnie, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, from leave.

JUNE 6.

Walsh, Major, Staff Corps, on leave.
Gayer, Major, 21st Regiment N. I., from leave, from Bassein.
Davidson, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on leave.

JUNE 7.

O'Dowd, Captain, 41st Bengal Regiment, on leave, from Mooltan.
Annesley, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, from leave, from Mahabuleshwur.
Pringle, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from Matheran.

JUNE 8.

Bruce, Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave.
Goldie, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from Matheran.

JUNE 9.

Meurant, Major, Commandant Deolalee, on duty, from Deolalee.
Fosbery, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Brown, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 9.

Becher, Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th Regiment, to join, to Poona.
McNeill, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Raepore.

### BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 7th June, 1873.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—
1st Reg N I (Grenadiers)—Capt C F Hughes, to retain the Adjutancy, on promotion.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the 29th May 1873 :—
Lt Col S C Law, S C, Judicial Asst to the Political Agent in Kattywar.

Sub-Lt P A Buckland, 83rd Foot, will join the course of Garrison Instruction which commences at Poona on the 16th instant.

The following orders are confirmed :—
2nd Regt N I (Grenadiers)—Regtl Order, dated 19th May 1873, directing Lt Col Edwardes to officiate as Comdt, Maj Ducat as 2nd in Comd, and Capt Ryves as Wirg Officer, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure, vice Col Barrow, proceeding on furlough.
13th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 1st June 1873, directing Maj Lord to officiate as 2nd in comd and Capt Vibart as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, vice Col Muter.

The undermentioned officers an l warrant officer have leave of absence :—
Royal Artillery—Lt G D Snodgrass (Supy) for 30 days, from date of departure, to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.
68th Foot—Col J H Kirby, for 10 days, from 3rd June 1873, in extension of privilege leave.
Lt N R Stewart, from 24th July to 23rd Sept 1873, in extension on private affairs.
Staff Corps—Maj T R Nimmo (Wing officer 28th N I) from 30th June to 4 h July 1873, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.
Barrack Department—Sub-Condr John Lewis, to Bombay and Deccan, from date of departure for one month, on medical certificate.
The leave of absence granted to Capt P Murray, unattached, in G O C No 343 of the 28th ultimo, is cancelled.

### PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, June 5.)

Surg J W Johnston, M D, attached to the 4th Regt Punjab Infantry, is appointed to the charge of Srinuggur for the season of 1873.
Leave.—Mr J C McDonell, Asst Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Punjab, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 15th Sept 1873.
Mr B Ribbentrop, Depy Conservator of Forests, Plantation Division, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 1st June 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.
Mr H M Ellis, Asst Conservator of Forests, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 1st June 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.
Mr F O Lemarchand, Asst Conservator of Forests, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 1st Sept 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.
Mr W G Allan, Asst Conservator of Forests, in charge of Office of Forest Accounts, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from 1st June 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.
Mr G G Minniken, Asst Conservator of Forests, Plantation Division, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from such date between July and October 1873 as he may avail himself of the same.
Asst Surg H W Bellew, C S I, Civil Surg, Peshawur, has obtained thirty days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from such date as he availed himself of the same.
Surg C F Oldham, Offg Civil Sur, Kangra, has obtained fifteen days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.
Surg F Carter, attached to the 1st Goorkha Regt, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surg of Kangra during the absence on leave of Surg Oldham.
The services of Mr. D Fitzpatrick, Offg Depy Commr, Gurgaon, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Legislative Dept.
Mr. J Frizell, Asst Commr, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr, Gurgaon, until further orders.
Mr. J G Cordery, Offg Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, has obtained seventy days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 10th May 1873.
Lt E Molly, 5th Goorkha Regt, is granted leave of absence from the 10th April to the 20th July 1873, to remain at Calcutta and study the native languages.

The following Orders are confirmed :—
3rd Sikh Infantry.—Regtl Order, dated 9th April 1873, directing Capt W B Aislabie to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, vice Offg 1st Wing Sub, as a temporary arrangement, during the absence of Lt C B Norman.
Dated 24th April 1873, directing Capt W B Aislabie, who reverts to his appointment of Offg 1st Wing Sub on the return of Lt Norman, to officiate as Qrmr, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt W C Ram-den, on furlough to Europe.
Capt T Hungy, RE, Ex Engr, 4th p o e, attached to the Special Survey Division, Lower Bari Doab Circle, is allowed two months' privilege leave.
Driver G Paddock, Overseer, 1st grade, attached to the 6th Division, Sirhind Canal, is allowed one month and twelve days' privilege leave.
Mr J E Gore, Asst Engr, first grade, attached to the 6th Division, Sirhind Canal, is allowed three months' privilege leave.
Mr H A Smallman, Asst Engr, RE, Ex Engr. Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canal, is allowed two months and thirteen days' privilege leave.
Mr H Smallman, Asst Engr, will officiate as Ex Engr of the Division during the absence of Capt Rowcroft, RE, on privilege leave.
Mr J Dempster, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the 1st Division, Sirhind Canal, is allowed three months' special leave to study the native languages.
Mr J B A Blechman, Asst Engr 2nd grade, attached to the Upper Sutlej Division, Inundation Canals, is allowed three months' special leave to study the native languages.
Mr F P S Crosthwait, Ex Engr 3rd grade, 1st Division, Sirhind Canal, is allowed three months' privilege leave.

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

McLAUGHLIN—June 9th, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. W. A. McLaughlin, Postal Department, of a son.
PARKER—June 4th, at Carwar, the wife of Lieutenant G. C. Parker, Indian Navy, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COTTON—June 4th, at No. 13, Dalhousie Street, Calcutta, the wife of H. J. S. Cotton, Esq., prematurely, of a daughter, which survived its birth for only 5 hours.
MITCHELL—June 4th, at Offg at Government Dockyard, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. D. Mitchell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ALLEN—WADDINGHAM—June 2nd, at Assensole, by the Rev. George Girling, James Allen, to Clara Emily, youngest daughter of the late George Waddingham, of Lincolnshire.

DEATH.

GANTZER—June 3rd, at Allahabad, of heat-apoplexy, Miss Rebecca Alphonso, eldest daughter of Mr. N. J. Gantzer, of Scrampore, aged 33 years 5 months and 26 days.


# The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1873.


THE *Times of India* has propounded the question, What export produce can be obtained from Sattara, Belgaum, Kolapore, and Kulladghee, which might entitle these districts to a railway ? The answer is, the exports which may be expected are what the soil can produce. A reference to the laud, water, assessment, and population will afford very satisfactory data about the agricultural capacity of the country. It has all along been assumed that the districts about which we are writing might justly be left to shift for themselves, while the export produce of Dharwar was declared to stand in need of a railway. By running a railway line from the coast to Dharwar it is assumed that there will be found sufficient export produce at the Dharwar end to give full occupation to the line and enable it to pay its working expenses plus the interest on its capital. But it is found necessary to construct the line on the metre guage. By the refusal of the Government of India to allow any railway communication to be extended to the collectorates of Sattara, Belgaum, Kulladghee, and the native state of Kolhapore, it is assumed that all these districts not only have no "export produce" but that they never can have any. Even since it was declared to be necessary to give Dharwar only a metre guage line Government have insisted that the line should be worked without a loss to the State, and in order to prove how this can be done the amount of export produce has been reckoned chiefly as it appears with reference to that which was known to be available in the district and which *might* be exported by the railway. The Government of India have thrown upon the Government of Bombay the onus of guaranteeing that the line shall pay all its expenses, and the Government of Bombay has had no hesitation in giving its guarantee. But this guarantee certainly includes that no bridges and culverts on the line shall behave as other bridges and culverts have done on other ghaut lines, and that export produce, in the districts through which the line is to pass, shall not diminish. We know that these are what may be called the natural contingencies of railways, and that wherever railways pass through rich agricultural districts exports usually increase. This may be true of Dharwar, but it is equally true of the districts which the Government of India have placed under the ban of *excommunication*, and it is true to the full extent of the agricultural capacities of those districts. And while writing about the contingencies which may interfere with the estimates of traffic on railway lines, we may as well remark in this place that as compared with the year 1869-70, 73,000 acres were thrown out of cotton cultivation in Dharwar in the year 1870-71. Dharwar then already begins to feel that railways will not live by cotton alone. In basing the estimates of the probable income of the Carwar Railway upon cotton chiefly a very great mistake has been made. Cotton has given no permanent wealth to India in the sense that it has made a permanent export trade, and it is unsafe and unsatisfactory to execute any permanent works in this country for what may ultimately prove to be a fugitive trade.

We proceed now to show the agricultural condition of the district which the *Times of India* is pleased to call "pleasant stony "Belgaum." In comparison of the favoured collectorate of Dharwar, with its 1,532,865 acres under cultivation, Belgaum has only 1,106,667 acres. The expression "stony Belgaum" conveys the idea of sterility, and we may mention that "stony Belgaum" has 121,713 acres out of cultivation while "fertile Dharwar" has 156,577 acres. Will not the Carwar Railway bring these 156,577 unused acres of Dharwar under the plough ? Assuredly it will, but not for cotton, as we shall show when our present remarks are replied to. Taking the chief produce of the Belgaum and Dharwar districts, we find that in the year 1870-71, of wheat Belgaum had 35,748 acres under cultivation, and Dharwar 95,491 acres ; of jowaree, Belgaum had 443,648 acres, and Dharwar 508,538 acres. Of bajree, Belgaum had 88,913, and Dharwar 4,862 acres. Of rice, Belgaum had 69,708, and Dharwar 87,306 acres. Of gram, Belgaum had 28,716, and Dharwar 21,762 acres. Of teel, Belgaum had 9,061, and Dharwar 3,412 acres. Of tobacco, Belgaum had 7,548, and Dharwar 1,777 acres. Of sugar-cane, Belgaum had 5,601, and Dharwar 3,898 acres. Of cotton, Belgaum had 97,760, and Dharwar 334,223 acres. Of land yielding two crops, Belgaum had 3,815, and Dharwar 3,898 acres. Of irrigated Bagayet lands, Belgaum had 7,647, and Dharwar 3,972 acres. The land revenue of Belgaum was Rs. 18,07,176, and of Dharwar Rs. 22,18,854.

In wheat, cotton, jowaree, and rice, the produce of Dharwar is in excess of that of Belgaum, but proportionally to the total number of acres under cultivation the quantity of rice and jowaree is in favour of Belgaum. In bajree, gram, oil-seeds, tobacco, and sugar-cane, Belgaum has an excess of land under cultivation, remarkably so in bajree, oil seeds, and tobacco. The number of irrigated acres in Belgaum is nearly double the number in Dharwar. We have in a previous article stated that the average assessment per acre was higher in Belgaum than in Dharwar.

We submit these facts to our readers with much confidence and would ask whether anybody can perceive in them anything to support the "stony" joke of the *Times of India* ? And since our contemporary has previously admitted that we had made out one-fourth of our case in favour of Sattara, although in submitting the agricultural facts connected with that district we had shown the capacities of Sattara to be greater than those of Dharwar, except in cotton, [illegible] which there was a considerable and as we think, a commanding [illegible] add the chief produce of Sattara to that of Belgaum, and compare the total with that of fertile Dharwar.

Sattara and Belgaum jointly yield a land revenue of Rs. 43,63,962, against Rs. 22,18,854 for Dharwar. Sattara and Belgaum pay an average assessment of Re. 1 as. 7 p. 10 per acre against Re. 1as. 5 p. 5 in Dharwar. Sattara and Belgaum have 89,477 acres under wheat cultivation against 95,491 in Dharwar. Sattara and Belgaum have in jowaree 856,111, and Dharwar 508,538 acres. Sattara and Belgaum have in bajree 618,724, and Dharwar 4,862 acres. Sattara and Belgaum have in rice 92,273, and Dharwar 87,306 acres. Sattara and Belgaum have in gram 256,753, and Dharwar 21,762 acres. Sattara and Belgaum have in teel 84,053 and Dharwar 3,412 acres. Sattara and Belgaum have in tobacco 24,526, and Dharwar 1,777 acres. Sattara and Belgaum have in sugar-cane 19,963 and Dharwar 3,898 acres. Sattara and Belgaum have in cotton 131,702, and Dharwar 334,223 acres. Sattara and Belgaum have under total cultivation 2,798,537, and Dharwar 1,532,865 acres. Sattara and Belgaum have land yielding two crops 34,007 and Dharwar 3,898 acres. Sattara and Belgaum have irrigated Bagayet land 56,599, and Dharwar 3,972 acres.

It is not necessary at this stage of the discussion to consider the mileage track of unproductive country through which the proposed Carwar Railway will have to pass. We know that the promoters of the scheme have promised that this jungle district shall be thickly populated in a very short time, and that the "howling "waste" shall be transformed into a pea and potatoe garden. There surely must be some advantage in letting a railway first go through populous and productive districts such as we have shown Belgaum and Sattara to be. But we forget that we have as yet only made out "half a case" for a railway, *i.e.* if the *Times of India* will allow that we have got so far. But we have some confidence in the discernment of our readers, especially those whose eyes are not *litely* encased in Carwar *barnacles*. To our view, the longer we contemplate the facts which we have already published and the facts which we have still in reserve, the more are we convinced that the Chamber of Commerce and the native merchants who supported the Chamber took the proper commercial view of the railway question, when they recommended that all the Southern Deccan districts of the Presidency should be tapped by one branch line in preference to giving one district all the accommodation to the exclusion of others possessing a considerably greater agricultural capacity, and a larger population. The *Indian Statesman* is, we are sorry to see, amongst the prophets also looking beyond Dharwar into Mysore for a paying traffic for the Carwar Railway. Our contemporary foresees that that railway will probably come into "direct "communication with Europe to the detriment "of Bombay." To this we reply that Bombay can well take care of her own commercial interests if a dozen lines to the coast were constructed instead of one. It pleases us to learn from the *Indian Statesman* that "the country lying between Poona "and Belgaum is already well opened up both to "the coast and the railway by roads." In travelling through these districts we have failed to see the roads, and to bring produce to a paying market is almost out of the question. Indeed, the facts which we

This mosque is 105 feet long and 66 deep, and to the east presents a front of seven graceful arches. In the open space between the mosque and the Ibrahim Roza, is a ruined fountain with a reservoir. On each of the four sides of the roza is an elegant colonnade, open at the side by seven arches, and forming a verandah of 15 feet broad round the whole edifice. The pavement of this colonnade is slightly elevated, and the ceiling is exquisitely carved with sentences of the Koran, enclosed in compartments, and interspersed with wreaths of flowers. The letters were originally gilt, and the ground is still a most brilliant azure. The gilding also remains in some places, and the border of every compartment is different from that of the one adjoining. The windows are formed of lattice work of Arabic sentences cut out of stone slabs, the space between each letter admitting the light. This work is so admirably executed that Colonel Sykes declares there is nothing to surpass it in India. Above the colonnade, and outside the building, is a magnificent cornice with a graceful and lofty minaret of four stories at each corner, and between each two such minarets six smaller ones. From a second enclosure of four minarets on each side rises the dome, the plan of the building resembling the Golconda tombs. The ceiling of the Roza is quite flat, being made of square slabs, without apparent support; and it is remarkable that this tomb and its adjoining mosque are the only stone edifices in Bijapur of this description. The Ibrahim Roza was completed in twelve years from the time when it was commenced, and is decidedly the most chaste in design and the best executed of all the works left by the Kings of Bijapur. From the inscriptions it appears that it was originally intended for the mausoleum of Taji Sultan, or Taj Jahan Begum, wife of Ibrahim Shah II. daughter of Saiyed Abdur Rahman, and mother of Mahomed Shah the sixth king. The following is a translation of the inscription over the north door:—"Heaven stood astonished at the elevation of this building, and it might be said that when its head rose from the earth, another heaven was produced. The garden of Paradise has borrowed its beauty from this garden, and every pillar here is graceful as the cypress tree in the garden of purity. An angel from heaven above announced the date of the structure by saying, "This building, which makes the heart glad, is the memorial of Taji Sultan." The last words give the numerals A. H. 1036 A. D. 1626. The inscription over the south door is as follows:—"In pomp like Zubaiza and in magnificence like Balkis—she was the ornament of the throne, and crown of chastity—and when she passed to the capital of Paradise from this terrestrial abode, which but dust, when I asked an old man the date thereof, he answered me saying, Taji Sultan is among the people of Paradise." The words give A. H. 1043=A. D. 1633. On the same door is also inscribed, "Malik Sandal, by expending 1,50,000 huns, (each hun 3½ rupees) with 900 more, caused this tomb to be finished after great exertion." It was erected according to order for Taji Sultan, at whose purity even Eden was astonished. When Aurungzib besieged Bijapur in 1686 he took up his quarters in the Ibrahim Roza, and it received some damage from the Bijapur guns. These injuries were partially repaired by the Raja of Sattara; but it is only a few years ago that the edifice was put in its present perfect state at the expense of the English Government. The only other building in the suburbs especially deserving of notice is the Idgah, which was built by Aurungzib: and the suburb of Torwa, where there are several fast decaying ruins.

## TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 16TH MAY.

THE meet at the Magazine on Tuesday last must have given a point-blank denial to Lord Rosebery's theory that the United Kingdom is denuded of horses. The King and Queen of the Belgians had desired to witness a meet of the Four-in-hand Club in the Park. The affair leaked out, and the British public in Sefton barouches, Elcho landaus, phaetons of every mould, "L" carts of many colours, the old-fashioned cab with the hollow-backed high stepper and the tiny tiger on horseback, on ponyback and on foot, in thousands and tens of thousands came to see the parade. Carriages stood in double rank on either side of the broad drive which extends from Apsley House, right up to Alexandra Gate and the Albert Memorial, and round by the bridge of the Serpentine, past the powder Magazine, the large open space in front of the statue of Achilles being closely packed with conveyances of every kind having the entree. Though the day was cold and wintry the Park itself had put on its holiday attire for the occasion, and as I stood on the bridge and gazed down the Serpentine over to the distant towers of Westminster on the one hand, and over the noble chesnuts of Kensington Gardens and the modest red brick Kensington Palace, I thought I had seldom seen such a scene. It is the fashion to fling dirt at our Hyde Park, which at this moment is perfection, and what capital in Europe possesses one like it? The Queen of the Belgians is herself an excellent whip and well fitted to review the seventeen coaches drawn up in order of review for her critical inspection. The Duke of Beaufort occupies the place of honour and leads the van. His son, the Marquis of Worcester, "tools" the drag of the Blues. Lord Londesborough's team, well matched and well shaped, with plenty of power and quality, are much admired. Lord Abingdon, hale, hard, and hearty, looks like springing 'em up out of the Abingdon Mile Bottom. Lord Macduff, besides a good team, has the top of his coach crowded with fair women, a splendid black retriever being his only inside passenger and who surveys the admiring crowd with utter indifference. Lord Carrington, whose pair of chesnuts are supposed to be the finest in the world, you may be sure, is admirably horsed and his turn-out is faultless. The ribbons of the 2nd Life Guards' coach are held by Mr. Perceval, but the horses are hardly up to the mark in such good company. We know Mr. (Colonel he loves to be called) Morritt's primrose conveyance and his roan team rather the worse for wear. Mr. Eaton is seated on the box of a bran-new coach with four glorious browns. The teams of Lords Cravan and Aveland and Mr. Villers are good, but what shall I say of Mr. Gerard Leigh's chesnuts? Why, that you may take the Bank of England in your pocket, traverse the globe, and in a century you cannot match them. They are perfection made perfect, and do that prince of horse-dealers, Mr. Sam Sheward of Green Street, Grosvenor Square, a deal of credit. Who but such a judge could have found four such beauties? The wheelers of this noble team are 15·3½ and the leaders 15·3, all four cast in the same mould, perfect in symmetry, all blood and character and with such action. The verdict in favour of Mr. Leigh's team was unanimous and the crowd of well-dressed ladies and gentlemen, despite imploring appeals from the good-humoured police, pressed in upon them and caressed the beauties at will. We, men and women, are a horse-loving nation, and the horses appeared to like their satin coats being stroked by well gloved and often tiny hands, No. 6's being something new to them. On the royal cortege, under the direction of Lord Torrington, arriving opposite the leading drags their Majesties alighted, and the Duke of Beaufort, Lords Craven, Aveland, Carrington, and other leading members of the Four-in-hand Club had the honour of being presented. After driving down the ranks the royal carriages returned to Apsley House, pulling up there to view the defile, which was marred by too close order being kept, so that the teams had not settled down into their best style of going. Hyde Park held in that day more well-appointed carriages, good horses, powerful well-built sunburnt men, beautiful women, lovely and loveable children, and glorious dogs than any place in this globe ever held at the same time before, and yet it was no arranged public fête or organized procession, but simply a hurried meet of the drags, the secret of which had got abroad in the morning. The new Four-in-hand Club meets to-morrow.

"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." At last our lyric Queen is amongst us, and Patti, more charming than ever, receives her subjects at Covent Garden. She appeared among us for the first time this season only after we had time to get through a hurried dinner when the four-in-hands had gone home. Of course "the first night of Patti" is a treat not to be missed, no matter at what cost. When the great prima donna as Rosina in *Il Barbiere* stepped on the stage her reception as a matter of course was noisy and prolonged, and at length silence having been obtained, when she sang the first few phrases of "Una Voce" with her rich full voice, it was easy to see that beyond her personal charm there were the same glorious notes of old. It's hard, they say, to gild refined gold or paint the lily, but though perfect from the first, this great artiste's genius appears year by year to gather force. Her singing and her acting work like a spell on the audience. Called and re-called, cheered and re-cheered, the house rose in ecstacies when in the "Lesson Scene" she chose "Home, sweet Home," and sang it to her pretended master as it has never been sung before. The house applauded till it could applaud no more. "Vox populi, vox Dei." It is said that Madame Patti has disposed of her casket of sweet notes for this season for £40,000, but the Queen of Song is not overpaid for her sweetest and most highly cultured of voices.

Major the Hon'ble J. Colborne decided on Wednesday afternoon the match for £100, in which he had undertaken to walk fifteen miles in three consecutive hours, the conditions being that he should carry a couple of bricks, one in each hand, weighing 15 lbs. the pair, such bricks not to be suspended from or touching the body at any time. This affair arose out of a similar match which took place last April, when the Major took a bet of a pony that he could walk five miles with a 7 lb. brick in each hand, a feat he easily accomplished. Starting at the first milestone out of Ashford, on the Maidstone road, the pedestrian covered his first mile in 9 minutes 28 seconds and did the first six miles in 1 hour 4 minutes 20 seconds. In just a shade under 1 hour 41 minutes nine miles had been successfully traversed, and the veteran was going strong as a lion. Three more miles were added when the enemy marked 2 hours 17 minutes 30 seconds, and at two hours and a half only two more had to be walked, which were completed in 2 hours 55 minutes 50 seconds.

A Polo Club has been established at Lillie Bridge, Mr. Fitzwilliam of the Blues being the honorary secretary. This institution promises to be a great success and a fashionable lounge during the season. Polo ponies are at a premium and nothing worth riding is to be got under £50.

Mr. Thomas Castro, whose name has become familiar with the public in connection with the great Tichborne trial, has arrived with his son in this country. Their evidence, it is surmised, will be adverse to the Claimant. Master Cockburn and Mr. Short, applying the excellent principle of a division of labour, are day by day busy at the task of reading over the printed evidence of the Claimant's former cross-examination. The only incident of interest has been the production of a long letter from Buenos Ayres to Mrs. Seymour, which, the Claimant said, he had written, and in reference to which the Lord Chief Justice directed the attention of the jury very minutely to the characteristics of style, errors of grammar, omission of words, and inaccuracies of spelling, such as those indicated in the correspondence of the young Sir Roger. Mr. Justice Lush has been prevented taking his seat during this week by an attack of rheumatic gout, but he can manage very well to go through the printed evidence in bed. If appearances are any criterion the bulky Claimant does not seem so confident as formerly.

Great preparations are being made to give the Shah of Persia a right royal welcome. Buckingham Palace is in the hands of the decorators. There is to be a grand review of all arms in Windsor Great Park and a naval review off Spithead, when the Devastation will give our illustrious visitor an exhibition of her quality. At Ascot the Shah will be present and join the royal cortege. The Queen will return from Scotland in the middle of June to receive His Majesty. The Prince of Wales is expected to return from the Continent on Wednesday next.

John Osborne has been retained to ride Hochstapler (highstepper) for the Derby, but, in spite of the German having such an experienced and powerful horseman on his back and in the face of the piles of money invested on him and the almost dead certainty of his starting about the best favourite in the race, I cannot think that he will defeat either Kaiser or Gang Forward in the great Epsom race. He is a heavy-shouldered horse, and in his slow paces, a lumbering goer, though when warmed up and extended I must admit that he is a very resolute galloper. It does not speak well for a horse when he requires to be ridden at his exercise *between* two other horses—not led by them—that spurs have to be used to urge him along and that he answers those gentle reminders by a flourish of his tail and no increase of speed. Any doubts that might have existed as to the soundness of my selection Kaiser must have been dispelled by the gallop he took on Tuesday morning when he pulled over Uhlan all the way and set Cremorne a no easy task to hold his own. There is little to choose between Gang Forward and this horse, yet as I hear Maidment will "stand down" I feel very confident that my prediction will be verified. I am one of the many who think that Mr. Seville's colt ought to have won the Two Thousand and that Mr. Sterling Crawford has to thank Challoner's brilliant riding for his victory. The running of Struan, Gang Forward's trial horse, in the appropriately enough named Gang Forward Stakes, has given the backers of the winner of the Guineas no little confidence, for he can beat Struan very easily at even weights. I look forward to the approaching trial of the grand-looking Chandos with Vanderdecken with much interest, for I, as I have oft mentioned, alone selected this speedy son of Sterling as being a likely candidate for the Blue Ribbond nearly eleven months ago when he was unknown to either touts or bookmakers. No three-year old in England can now beat him over a T. Y. C, but though all the Oxfords can gallop, few can stay. He will have the advantages of Tom Cannon in the saddle, and I think he will run into a place. If any outsider wins the race it will be Lord Aylesford's Chandos. Montargis is the enigma of the race. In Paris he is reported amiss, and it is given out that he will not be sent to England yet. In the face of these statements, he is backed on this side of the Herring Pond for "good money." Before making his bow at Epsom he will have run in the French Derby, and till I see the result of that race I cannot venture an opinion as to this good horse's chance. Last year, when not well ridden by Carratt, his native jockey, he was at even weights only half a length off Kaiser. Before this reaches you the great race will have been decided.

The manner in which Prince Charlie cantered away from Vulcan and the flying Chopette was a caution. Over a short distance no horse ever foaled could travel alongside this splendid son of Blair Athol, and had his pipes remained in good order he would have been as good over the Beacon Course. Coming along from the start with his great raking stride, without an affort, he soon had Vulcan settled and, after allowing Chopette to struggle for a short time at his side, he sailed away from her in a seemingly common exercise gallop and cantered in full five lengths ahead.

The Oaks have been brought on the *tapis* in certain circles, but as mares in summer time are "kittle-cattle" I never meddle with them till the Leger week. The following are the quotations:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 to 1 | against | Marie Stuart (taken and offered). |
| 8 to 1 | " | Angela (taken). |
| 12 to 1 | " | Silver Ring (taken). |
| 12 to 1 | " | Cantinière (taken). |
| 20 to 1 | " | Oxford Mixture (taken). |

Napoleon III. has earned for himself this week at Newmarket the reputation of being one of the best two-year olds we have seen in public this season. He is a very good-looking youngster, and is by King John, the most powerful of thoroughbred stallions. Yesterday he won the Erning Two Year Old Plate in a canter by a length, Minister and Mr. Winkle playing second and third fiddle to him. Unfortunately this promising colt is not engaged in either the Derby or St. Leger of next year. The Welter Handicap ended in a very tight fit between Bauemfanger and Dulce Domum, Custance doing Fordham in the last stride by a head. This performance made Hochstapler's fond party jubilant. The nominations for the Ascot Stakes, 2½ miles, and the Royal Hunt Cup over the New Mile were published this morning. In the longer race I note such good performers as Struan, Spennithorne, Napolitain, Flurry, Dalnacardoch, Uhlan, Lilian, Dutch Skater, and Shannon, so that the Shah of Shah will see how our stayers can get over a cup course. In the Hunt Cup there are such flyers as Thorn, Vanderdecken, Como, Somerset, Cantsniere, Doncaster, Bertram, Colonel, Lilian, Jock of Orau, Reine, Tourbillon and Drummond. The latest betting on the Derby up to 1 o'clock this day is—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 to 4 agst | Gang Forward(t) | 1000 to 60 agst | Chandos (t) |
| 7 to 2 " | Kaiser (t & off) | 1000 to 60 " | Montargis (off) |
| 7 to 2 " | Hochstapler (off) | 1000 to 30 " | Negro (t & off) |
| 10 to 1 " | Paladin (t) | 1000 to 30 " | Apollon (t & off) |
| 1000 to 60 " | Sulciman (t) | | |

The cricket season has commenced. The two great contests last season between the chosen representatives of the North and South were those at the Oval and at Canterbury. The former was a complete victory for the Southerners, for whom Mr. W. G. Grace played a splendid innings of 114. At Canterbury, however, the tables were completely turned, the men of the South being defeated in one innings with 46 runs to spare, but it must be remembered that Mr. Grace got out for 15 on the first day, and was absent on the second, having to start for Canada. Yesterday the play between the two poles commenced at Prince's Ground, the weather being fine but very cold. Having won the toss Mr. Grace elected to go in first with Jupp. The bowlers were J. C. Shaw, Martin and McIntyre; Pinder kept wicket, Emmett and Oscroft alternately stood long-stop, Daft was mid off, Carpenter point, Lockwood cover-point, William McIntyre third man, and Greenwood short-leg. After a maiden, Mr. Grace made a single and then drove McIntyre on for 4, got another single and then put Shaw forward for 2, but he hit under the next ball which was immediately held by long-slip. Mr. Hadow carried out his bat after a very fine innings with 47. The total score of the South was 125. For the North, Lockwood scored 42 before being very smartly caught at slip by Southerton Daft, playing with all his old elegance, unfortunately got out leg before wicket at 14. The match still progresses, the score when the stumps were drawn being 89 for four wickets. At Lords the Household Brigade is contending with the Royal Artillery, the Brigade having scored 174 in two innings against the Gunners, 77 in the first. On the part of the Brigade, Captain Kenyon Slaney played a brilliant slashing innings taking his bat out with 64 down to his name, including two 8s, five 4s, two 3s, and five 2s. The band of the Scotch Fusiliers was on the ground, and to-day we are to have the Royal Artillery band.

Of military news I have absolutely nothing to communicate.

## A "HAPPY THOUGHT" ABOUT THE MAHABLESHWUR TIGER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To relieve the monotony of this dull season might I suggest that the skin of the victim of the "Death-dealing Hollis," instead of being exposed to public view in the compound of a certain bungalow on Malabar Hill, should be removed to the Town Hall and an entrance fee charged for the privilege of seeing the bold sportsman himself clothed in the skin, with death-dealing weapon in hand ready for the fray! The services of the "Great Irascible" might be retained to deliver orations suitable to the occasion at stated intervals during the day.

9th June. REVOLVER.

## A FEROCIOUS CORRESPONDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There has been a good deal of senseless chaff at Mr. L's expense. Now if "L" is the "L" I mean, he is a dashed* good sort of fellow. Why can't a gentleman shoot a tiger if he likes, if the tiger is agreeable? And why should all this fuss be made about an inch or two? I guess the tiger doesn't care now, and if he did want an inch or two, I think the ell, or "L," or whatever you like to call it, that he got must have pretty well satisfied him. I think a lot of chaps have been too hard on "Mr. L," who is, as I say, a darned* good fellow, and if I only knew who it was that was abusing him in this disgraceful way I'd punch his head—that I would, and no humbug. I didn't learn the gloves for nothing, and I'm sure there isn't a fellow on the G. I. P. R. that don't remember Mr. "L" with gratitude.—Yours, &c.

JOHN SMITH.

* These words were originally a little stronger.—ED. *B. G.*

## THE "CORRECT" MEASUREMENT OF THE TIGER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the anxiety of the public is so great on the subject, I now beg to inform them through your columns that the skin of the tiger killed by me on the 31st May last at Mahableshwur measured a little over 12 feet.

I could not accurately measure the brute while the skin was on him, as where he was killed I had not the appliances, and the next morning on being taken out of the cart in which he had been brought in, the carcase was quite stiff, and the head so far depressed between the forepaws, that accurate measurement was not easy.

I stated, however, what I believed to be the case in my letter to "H.," published in your issue some days since, and notwithstanding the opinion of "Spherical" I must repeat I still believe the tiger to have been *about* 11 feet long, and this, I would remind "Spherical," even he does not say is impossible.

As to the measurement actually taken, I may say that the skin was measured by Dr. W. and yours, &c.,

C. ARCHIBALD LANGLEY.

Bombay, 9th June.

## THE LENGTH OF TIGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It seems to me that a private letter published in your paper a few days ago, whether by permission or not of the writer I cannot say, describing the death of a tiger at Mahableshwur, has produced a certain amount of correspondence on the subject of the length of tigers in general. I don't care to go into the question as to whether the tiger which L. shot was more or less than eleven feet in length, but what has opened my eyes is a letter, or rather two letters, in your paper of to-day, signed "Smoothbore" and "Horatio," which from internal evidence appear to come from the same pen. Tigers evidently, according to this gentleman, are to be met with ordinarily 10, 11, and 12 feet long. From my own experience the largest tiger I was ever at the killing of measured, if my memory serves me (for I am speaking of 10 years back) 10 feet 2 inches, measuring from tip of nose to tail, the only way I have ever seen tigers measured. I have often discussed the question of the length of tigers, and have been informed by sportsmen (not paper ones) that though they have met with tigers 11 feet, the occurrences have been very rare. My own experience (I merely give it in testimony of "Spherical's" very temperate letter) is that nineteen-twentieths of the tigers killed and fairly measured as they lie are under nine feet length.

"Horatio" gives extracts from Colonel Rice's celebrated book on Tiger-shooting in India (it would have added to their interest if he could have reproduced some of the plates): all I can say is that the strongest argument in "Spherical's" favour is that Colonel Rice must have shot all the 12-footers.

If you are not tired of the subject, which I can assure you interests your sporting readers, I should like to invite the experience of sportsmen from the mofussil as to the vexed question of length of tigers.

FIVE DRAMS.

*** We have no objection to the "experience" and shall be glad to hear from our correspondent.—[ED. *B.G.*]

## POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH SIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will be surprised to learn that a retrograde movement, as one could hardly have believed possible in the present day, has been adopted in reference to this province.

The postal line from Ahmedabad across the Runn to Hydrabad Sind, giving to the province the inestimable blessing of a daily post, conveying actually the morning papers from Bombay to Hydrabad and Kurrachee in *three* days, is about to be suspended, and our postal arrangements for the future are to depend on steamers running twice a week between Bombay and Kurrachee, arranged with *such regard to the interests of trade and commerce*, that the steamer leaving Bombay on the Saturday reaches Kurrachee on the Tuesday, just in time to see the out-going steamer leaving for Bombay the *same* day, without affording the chance of replies being forwarded.

Where is the boasted future of this province when such suicidal arrangements are ordered by a Government supposed to be anxious to develope the resources of every province committed to their charge, and at a time, too, when under the special orders of the Viceroy the missing link is being vigorously pushed on and the completion of which it was hoped would tend to restore the trade that has drooped so long? The Commissioner in Sind received notification of the intention of the Postal Department some two months ago, to stop the overland post on the *1st June*. He at once sent in a strong remonstrance against an arrangement which must prove so destructive to the interests of the province, and we were all led to understand that the Bombay Governor had supported him.

It was not even natural that the Commissioner should look for some support from the Chamber of Commerce against what might be regarded as so inimical to its interests; but there is an all-powerful house here as well as in Bombay, and of course, as the agents of the British India, two steamers instead of one between the two ports is an advantage to them, therefore their whole support would naturally be thrown into the scale of the Steam Communication versus the hitherto admirably conducted Overland Post.

We now learn that notwithstanding the support of the Bombay Government the fate of that splendid line is sealed. And orders have come that in twenty days it shall be closed.

Is there another province in India without its daily post? What infatuation has led to such a piece of chicanery? Economy *cannot* be the reason; the line from Ahmedabad to Hydrabad was a marvel of economy, conveying the bags for the whole province to the ancient capital, whence they branched off north and south to the furtherance of trade, and the best interests of all. What will be the cost of the extra steamer, the running of which will utterly damn every thing?

I have really no patience to write on the subject. You may say good bye to our dailies from Bombay. Start the biweekly of the past century as soon as you please. Sind has never had many friends, but I never thought it had an enemy, who could give it such a stab as withdrawing its daily post.

INDIGNATION.

P. S.—The arrangement of the steamer is still more charming when it is remembered the English mail usually arrives on Wednesday or Thursday, and will therefore have to wait in Bombay for the Saturday's steamer.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility as delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard*, *Morning Post*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

## NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

RAJCOTE, 5TH JUNE.

THE advent of the rains appears to be at hand, since the weather is cloudy and threatening since yesterday.

The appointment of Mr. Bain, C.S., as Personal Assistant to the Political Agent, has been hailed with satisfaction, and promises well for the future of the province, the people of which are not sufficiently advanced in intellectual acquirements and independence of thought and action to have opposed the sinister views and acts of subtle and selfish native officials at the helm of affairs, which the then native Personal Assistant actually directed for more than two years. During his incumbency everything was in an unsettled condition, and darkness pervaded the land—the honest and conscientious were kept down and persecuted, because the possession of those attributes was considered a sin, while the unscrupulous and unprincipled were looked upon with favor, because they felt no compunctions or stings of conscience, to undertake and perform most servile and dirty jobs in order to please their patron. Mr. Peile, therefore, in striking a severe blow at such practices, has conferred a vast public benefit, for which each and all must be greatly indebted to him. Colonel Law has arrived, and the Purdhan Court will come into existence before a month expires. Captain Russell is expected by the middle of this month. On his return, he will be placed in charge of the Northern District, and Captain Nutt will go to Nowanuggur to superintend the education of the heir apparent, Kalooba, on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month. H. H. the Jam has acted very wisely in securing the services of a European gentleman to superintend the education of his son, who being naturally intelligent, will derive much intellectual benefit by close and intimate association with Captain Nutt. H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur also intends engaging a European gentleman to direct his son's education.

The fate of the Seebundy Corps is sealed. All that may be done for the men however is, to draft into the police corps that his being raised by the chiefs such of them as are found deserving, and to get rid of the others with a small gratuity.

The Sheristedars at head-quarters ought, I think, to be changed, since, being accustomed to the old style of doing business, it is not likely they can appreciate the present mode and follow it. Moreover, there are strange whispers abroad regarding the doings of one of them, which are likely to ooze out sooner or later in a court of law.

In these days of progress and advancement, it is much to be regretted that the services of efficient and respectable men are not secured for employment in some of the native States under Government management. Take for instance the State of Gondul. One of the high officials there is a pensioner who is scarcely equal to perform active duties, and the other is a burly Naghur, who was translated from the post of agent to the State to that of moonsiff, to which are attached great responsibilities. This man, be it remembered, was four years ago declared by the Political Agent to be unfit to represent the State, on account of his habits of intrigue, and other misconduct, and was consequently dismissed. The cause therefore for his having been only a short time after re-instated and now promoted, is something extraordinary. Mr. Peile will, no doubt, in course of time, look into the matter.

The Bhatwa State does not seem to require Agency supervision any longer, since the Gidhur Chief has attained his majority, and appears competent to manage his own affairs.

ADEN, 29TH MAY.

H. M. S. FROLIC, Commander Buckle, left for China on the 15th. The Dutch man-of-war, Motolic Cross, Captain Kip, arrived from Holland on the 16th, and left for Batavia on the 18th.

Sir Bartle Frere and Mission passed through Aden, by the mail steamer Indus, on the 19th. Sir Bartle landed on the forenoon under a salute of fifteen guns and left the shore under as many guns on the same afternoon. The Indus left precisely at 6 P.M.

H. M. S. Dalhousie, Bombay Marine, anchored in the harbour at 9 A.M. on the 20th, and relieved the Kwang-tung, which sailed to Bombay the same evening, for the purpose of having her bottom cleaned.

News of the native brig Yudeh Rehmon, being in danger in the vicinity of Little Aden, having reached Aden, General Schneider despatched hence H. M.'s Gun-boat Kestrel to her assistance on the evening of the 19th. The Kestrel returned next noon, and reported that all the passengers on bound the brig had sailed back to Aden in a buggalow which the brig had fortunately fallen in with, and that the Nakhoda showed his unwillingness to come back to Aden. Mr. Tyeb Ally is trying his utmost to get his cargo out from the brig.

The steamship Calcutta with mails from Zanzibar entered the port early before day-break, and H. M. S. Lynx from Persian Gulf late after sunset on the 20th.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Cashmere arrived from Bombay at sunrise on the 21st with banghy parcels for Aden. The Calcutta relieved by the Cashmere left with banghies for Bombay and the Mofussil, and the Cashmere with Eastern and Western portions of mails —more than sixteen bags full—proceeded to Zanzibar on the 23rd. I see the Captain of the Calcutta has been transferred to the Cashmere, on account of his being well acquainted with the Zanzibar coast. The Cashmere will run between Aden and Zanzibar until the end of the approaching monsoon, after which she will be relieved again.

H. M. s.s. Sindh from Marseilles came on the forenoon of the 24th with mails for Aden, and left on the succeeding evening with mails for Galle and China. She carried more than 120 passengers for different ports in China.

The native brig Yudeh Rehmon put back from Little Aden and lies at anchor near the General's bungalow. The owner of the brig was summoned by Mr. Tyeb Ally on the 24th in the court of Captain Hunter, who called upon the owner to produce a survey certificate of his brig. The owner said the brig is in good condition, and required no survey to be made. From this, at the request of Tyeb Ally, Captain Hunter ordered the brig to be surveyed and certified by the Harbour Master, and the owner was released on a bail of Rs. 2,000.

The Dutch frigate Zeeland, Captain N. Gogh, from Holland, entered the harbour early before day-light on the 28th. It is very warm in Aden now, and several persons on board the Zeeland have caught Red Sea heat, of which a sailor died the other day. The deceased was buried in Aden, under naval honors, the band playing the dead march.

H. M.'s Thetis, from England, arrived in the forenoon yesterday.

Mr. Stuart, Post Master, Bombay, I am told, visited the Aden Post Office on his way back to Bombay by to-day's steamer. After conversing with our Post Master, Mr. Waller, for about half an hour, Mr. Stuart left.

## BOMBAY.

LOCUSTS AT AHMEDABAD.—A large flight of locusts appeared at Ahmedabad last week.

THE SURAT TREASURY.—On the 3rd inst. a deficiency of about Rs. 100 was found in the Surat Treasury.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were thirty-three European vagrants in the Government Work house attached to the House of Correction.

HEAD MASTER OF THE JOONAGHUR HIGH SCHOOL.—Mr. Ramchundra Govind Angal has been appointed head master of the Joonaghur High School.

BUILDING FOR THE JOONAGHUR HOSPITAL.—A nice capacious building for the hospital is being erected at Joonaghur under the superintendence of Dr. Umbaidas.

MURDER AT MUNGLESHWUR.—A few days ago a murder was committed at a place called Mungleshwur, somewhere near Broach. The particulars of the crime are not yet known.

RAIN AND CHOLERA AT NERIAD.—A Kaira correspondent states that on the 31st May it rained at Neriad for nearly two hours. Cholera has prevailed to a slight extent at this place.

MESSRS. PAYNE AND CO., wine merchants, Bombay, have stopped payment, and their office is under attachment. The firm will, we believe, pass through the Insolvency Court.

AN ENGLISH SCHOOL AT PETLAD.—By the exertions of Mr. Munibhoy Jasbhoy, Extra Assistant Political Agent at Pahlunpore, an English school has been opened at Petlad, in the Surat collectorate.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—An inquest was held yesterday at Cursetjee Sookhlajee Street, Camateepoora, on the body of Fatima, girl. The jury upon the evidence returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

THEFT.—A Goanese named Francis Domingo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing seven pieces of wearing apparel, the property of one Suna Rodrigues, and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE CASE OF A PARSEE FAMILY AT AHMEDABAD.—This case, which was pending for some time before Mr. Fernandes, full-power magistrate of Ahmedabad, has been on the suggestion of the magistrate settled amicably out of Court.

SUSPENSION OF A NATIVE HEAD CLERK.—We see from the *Gujrat Mitra* that the Parsee head clerk of the Resident Engineer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway has been suspended for having purloined certain office documents and given them to H. H. Mulharao.

ALIMONY.—A Mussulman named Chugoo Bapookan was sentenced by the Senior Magistrate on Saturday to one month's rigorous imprisonment for having failed to pay his wife, Hussenbee, ten rupees per month for her maintenance, now overdue for four months.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest yesterday at New Hanuman Lane concerning the death of Bhowanee, girl. The jury found that the girl's death was caused by fracture of the base of the skull, the result of an accidental fall from the second storey of a house.

NOTED THIEVES.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Ismael Oosman and Yacoob Dawood were charged with stealing a quantity of cotton, the property of Nursey Kessowjee. Prisoners were convicted and each sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 321 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 138 were under sentences from the High Court, 147 from the Magistrates of Police, and 36 from Military Courts Martial. Two hundred and twenty-eight of these were natives and the remaining 93 were Europeans.

DANGER OF LOADING CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.—On Sunday a man named Ramjee Balajee reported to the police that his son, aged about seven years, had strayed away from the Bholeshwur temple on Sunday. The boy is said to have had ornaments on its person worth about Rs. 100.

THE RESIDENT OF BARODA AND THE GAEKWAR.—It is stated that a dispute has arisen between Colonel Phayre, Resident of Baroda, and H. H. Mulharao. The Resident requested the Gaekwar to dismiss some of his intriguant karbharees, but H. H. would not hear him. The matter has been represented by the Resident in person to H. E. the Governor.

GAMBLING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a Parsee named Byramjee Rustomjee and three others were charged at the instance of Constable Brewin—the first with keeping a common gaming house and the rest with gaming therein with dice and money. The prisoners were adjudged guilty. The first was fined ten rupees and the rest five rupees each.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | Alemande ..... Flori. |
| Selection | Ebbreo ..... Appoloni. |
| Quadrille | Perichole ..... C. Coote. |
| Cavatina | Coro d' Damos |
| Valse | Marguerite ..... Godfrey. |
| Galop | Perichole ..... C. Coote. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A PROW CAPSIZED.—Prow No. 3434, laden with 200 bags of linseed, belonging to Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., while proceeding from the Custom House Bunder on Saturday afternoon to a ship in harbour, came in contact with the steam ship Burmah, then proceeding to sea. The prow got capsized, and the bags of linseed fell out. The prow kept afloat, the crew clinging to it. A police boat rescued the crew.

BURGLARIES.—On Saturday night a box was taken out of Dr. Dymock's servants' quarters, and broke open in the compound of the bungalow, and sundry articles were abstracted. Enquiries are being instituted. —A Hindoo woman named Bhima, residing at Lower Colaba, reported to the executive police that on Saturday, while she was absent from her house, a box containing some jewellery, eighteen rupees in cash, and two currency notes for five rupees each, were stolen. Enquiries are bring made into the matter.

A DISHONEST HAMAL.—Mr. J. Brooks, residing at Lower Colaba, reported to the executive police that on Saturday he sent his hamal with Rs. 75 to pay into the Small Causes Court. He shortly after returned, stating he had lost the money out of his coat pocket which had a hole in it. The police recovered the whole of the money at about 11 o'clock the same night, carefully concealed by the hamal in the hole of a wall. The hamal, by name Babajee Baboo, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust the above property, and was on pleading guilty sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FOUNDATION STONE OF THE HIGH SCHOOL AT JOONAGHUR.—A correspondent writing from Joonaghur, on the 25th May, states—The foundation-stone of the Bapoo Mea High School of this place was laid by Captain C. Wodehouse, First Political Assistant, yesterday at 6 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. MacNaghten, Major and Mrs. Smith, Captain and Mrs. Humphrey, Messrs. Booth, Blaikie and Crowley, and many other European and native gentlemen were present on the occasion. After the ceremony was over, Captain Wodehouse addressed the Nawab in Hindustani and complimented him for having established a High School at Joonaghur, and for his kindly consenting to entertain the necessary establishment as proposed by Mr. Peile and Dr. Bühler. He said he was sorry that the Political Agent was not able to attend and lay the foundation stone himself on account of ill health, and that, therefore, it had devolved on him to perform the ceremony. Mr. Munsookhram Saryaram of Bombay gave a short reply in Gujerathee on behalf of H. H., and after the usual distribution of uttur and pan-soparee, the meeting dispersed.

WE are glad to hear that the health of Mr. Grant, Revenue Survey, has greatly improved during the past two or three days, and that great hopes of his recovery are entertained by the medical officer in attendance upon the sufferer. We are sure that Mr. Grant's fri

ject, and which seems to merit enquiry. Our information is perfectly definite and circumstantial, and though we omit names, it is not because we should have any difficulty in supplying them. Some time ago, so our informant's story runs, a poor old man was anxious to procure some document of the character of a bill of sale of some property purchased by him at a former date at the Sheriff's sale, so that his only daughter might have no difficulty in establishing her title to the same after his death. Week after week, for about three months, this man called at the Sheriff's Office for the purpose, but was put off by one subordinate or another with various frivolous excuses, and at last determined to apply direct to Mr. Chauntrell, who was acting as Deputy Sheriff at the time. On his way to this gentleman's room, however, he was met by one of the native clerks, who stopped him, and told him that, although it would be no easy matter, he (the clerk) would be able to settle it all satisfactorily for a douceur of Rs. 100. Eventually the old man agreed to pay Rs. 50, whereupon all difficulties vanished, and the necessary document was furnished. A receipt was also given for the Rs. 50, which sometime afterwards found its way into the hands of the Deputy Sheriff, and led to his enquiring into the transaction. The enquiry resulted in establishing the fact of the payment, but up to the present day no notice seems to have been taken of the conduct, either of the clerk who made the bargain, and received the money in the first instance, or of any of those who shared the plunder with him.—*Englishman.*

## AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL.—22nd May.—The following news regarding Oorgunge has been given by an arrival from Herat :—

"When the Russians took Oorgunge the King of that place fled and the King of Bokhara went in pursuit of him. The King of Oorgunge, finding himself in a helpless condition, sent a letter to the Russian Governor promising a surrender, provided he restored to him the Oorgunge territory.

"The King also proposed to liberate all the slaves and slave girls he had with him. He is now encamped at Baigustan."

23rd.—The following intelligence is from Turkistan :—

"As the property of some merchants has been plundered on the roads to Oorgunge, the Tajkund, Yarkund and Bokhara merchants have discontinued to send any goods there until the roads are safe, and they are protected by the Government. They have submitted a letter to the Russian Governor, asking him to take their circumstances into consideration.

"The King of Bokhara is said to have assisted the Russians greatly in taking Oorgunge."

27th.—The Cabool merchants are very much concerned regarding the Oorgunge business. They say that when the Russians and Persians have sent their troops towards the Afghanistan boundary, there will be disturbances on the roads, and much trade will not be done. Both powers have Seistan in view.

28th.—The Caboolee, Heratee and Candharee merchants and almost all the Mahomedans are sorry about the fall of Oorgunge. They say that the infidels have taken the Islam or Mahomedan territory. On second consideration they think that the Russians will treat them better, and that trade will prosper, because the roads on all sides will be safe. The independent chiefs of several places in Turkistan have already commenced friendly correspondence with the Russians. —*Delhi Gazette.*

## WHY DOES NOT GOVERNMENT SAY PLAIN WHAT IT MEANS?

WE have before us a singular resolution of the Government of India on the subject of the formation of a settlement in the Cocos Islands, which, from some cause or other wholly unintelligible to us, appear to hold out special attractions to speculative minds. The last applicant for a grant of the great Cocos is Mr. H. W. Gladstone of this city, while one Ko-Moh, a trader of Moulmein is, or was, a candidate for the little Cocos.

The Government, which some years since, was only too glad to accept an offer to utilise these out-of-the-way possessions, has rejected the present applications, on the ground that they are premature,—a term the exact significance of which in this connection is not quite apparent. The resolution under notice goes on to say that "the facts which have been ascertained regarding the actual condition of the Islands show that they are by no means so well adapted for colonization as has been generally supposed. Considerable difficulties exist in landing, except in the very finest weather; during the driest months of the year fresh water is scarce, and can only be obtained, if at all, by sinking wells; the number of cocoanut trees now existing has been greatly exaggerated, and the produce of each tree and the quality of the produce have been much overrated." From this it might appear that it was out of consideration for the welfare of the applicants that the Government was indisposed to allow them to form settlements on the Islands. The remainder of the resolution, however, lends a more selfish aspect to the course adopted; for the Governor-General in Council goes on to suggest the probability of the Islands being hereafter utilised as convict stations. In this new view of the case, we notice, the scarcity of water ceases to be an insuperable drawback, the experience of Table Island being quoted to show that it may be artificially stored.

Still further inconsistencies follow. For after directing that the Superintendent of Port Blair should send a suitable party to the Islands once or twice a year to gather ripe cocoanuts, and plant out the young trees, His Excellency in Council expresses a belief that by this means "the Cocos Islands will in ten years form a very valuable source for the supply of cocoanut oil and coir." But surely, if by such simple means the settlement can be made very valuable in ten years, it would not be premature for private capitalists to take it in hand. We naturally put down the resolution with an impression that it is with an eye to its own profit that the Government declines to part with the islands—*Englishman.*

## THE BURMAH MUNICIPAL BILL.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

THE last issue of the *Gazette of India* contains the draft of the British Burmah Municipal Bill, which, we are told, in the statement of objects and reasons, closely follows the wording of the bill recently prepared for the North-West Provinces and Oudh, though it differs from that bill in certain particulars. It is to comprehend all towns with large populations, 5,000 being merely named as a minimum, though it is not determined that that number will ultimately stand. The bill on the whole has been very loosely drawn, and we have seen much better work turned out from the desks of country solicitors. But there is in it far more liberality of spirit than is conceded in the Acts for the Presidency towns. There are some elements of seeming liberality, even though these are invariably neutralised by the inevitable "with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner." There is an elective provision; but it is neutralised by the "Chief Commissioner." He decides the percentage of the elective element, the mode in which it may be introduced, and he has the power to overrule it at any time when it is there. These little points slightly detract from the free "institution" so generously conceded to British Burmah and the North-Western Provinces. The C. C. may, from time to time, that is, at any time, "remove any member of a committee who desires to be discharged, or refuses, or becomes incapable to act." Might he not be permitted to "resign?" Oh, no. If he refuses to act, put on him the stigma of "discharge." The C. C. may also, if he thinks fit, add to the number of members of a committee: and, as if this were not sufficient, he may appoint *ex-officio* members to any extent he pleases. But there is a slight saving proviso (and that even qualified) that (except with the approval of the Governor-General in Council) not less than two-fifths of the member of a committee shall be persons other than salaried officers of the Government. The C. C. may also appoint the president of every committee, or sanction the election by its members of one of themselves as president or vice-president. The committee have one gracious privilege, they may elect any one of their number "or any other 'person'" to be their secretary. Bearing in mind Mr. Mill's idea of a "person," here is a fair recognition of "woman's rights" by the C. C. of Burmah and the G. G. of India in Council.

The "Committee" being thus constituted, there is very ample power given to it in the way of taxation, all, however, subject to the "approval" of the C. C. and the "sanction" of the G. G. in Council. They may make bye-laws, establish and maintain police, remove nuisances, purchase or sell land. But here again comes the iron grip,—"the C. C. may, by order, cancel, suspend or limit any of the acts, proceedings, or rules of any committee: and he may also abolish any tax which shall have been sanctioned, but *not so as to entitle* any person to a refund of moneys paid in respect of such tax." Must not this be an error of the press? Can it be deliberately intended to affirm, that if a man is unjustly deprived of money by an illegal rate, and that when the rate or tax is annulled by the great factotum of the province, the money so taken from him shall not be returned; nay, that the victim shall not be entitled even to his own? We have occasionally read of instances of coolness on the highway, but not many to surpass this. We shall not believe in this "crowners' quest law" until we see it in a stage beyond a draft bill, and having the sanction of Lord Northbrook and the Secretary of State. We have seen that there are certain things that the Committee *may* do. We are glad to notice also what they *must* do. They must keep correct accounts, and they must not apply to one purpose money that has been especially granted for another. No money must be paid except under the signature of the president, vice-president, and one or two other members of the Committee. And there is one provision which might be extended to Calcutta with advantage. "Every member of a committee shall be liable for any misapplication of money entrusted to the Committee to which he shall have been a party, or which happens through, or is facilitated by, the neglect of his duty, and he shall be liable to be sued for the same in such court as the Chief Commissioner directs, as for money due to Government." We trust this provision will form a part of any municipal act which Government may pass, for we fully agree with it. And seeing that it is now introduced and adopted by the Supreme Government as a principle, we can only marvel that the opposite has been so long tolerated in Calcutta by our Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, until money, to be counted by lakhs, cannot be properly vouched for, and the accounts cannot be presented in intelligible form.

## ANGLO-INDIAN CHILDREN.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—

"I cannot agree with the writer on Anglo-Indian children, in the *Bombay Gazette*, as to the sad sight they present in this country. On the contrary, as a fresh arrival from home looks with surprise on the liberty and independence of English children in India, he may, should he arrive in the hot weather, marvel also at their white complexion; but in the cold season many children are as rosy as in England. Then as to their pleasures, a scamper on a pony before breakfast is a delight enjoyed by hundreds of children in India; whereas in England a pony to ride is possessed only by a few. Again, as to digging in the sand, I have seen children in this country engaged in this pleasant occupation, and have frequently seen them return from a walk on the beach laden with beautiful shells. An English child neither feels nor complains of the heat, as his elders do; he enjoys his present life, he looks on the happy side of things, and is not perpetually longing for any home but the one he is in. England to him is not the same as to his parents; he does not care for it, or for Europe generally, I have known a little child ask her father to take her to the top of the column at Boulogne, hoping that from its summit, she might behold her happy and beloved India. Children taken to England at seven years of age invariably detest the country on their arrival; they miss everything they have been accustomed to, from their dog, their pony, their pets of all sorts, to their gentle, though fawning ayah. "Come ere, Master Tom, do, and get your 'air brushed this minute, or I'll give you a good slap, I will," from a strapping English nurse, grates on the ear of a boy accustomed to "Now, sar, be good chail, too much bobbery making, never can properly brush it hair." The regularity of the nursery, and of home-life in general, is odious to our young Bohemians. Young Anglo-Indians living with their parents in India need no pity; theirs is a happy, joyous life; their time for pity is when, having been taken home, they say "I don't like to leave you, papa dear, take me back to India;" then is the time for pityiug both parents and children. I have much greater sympathy with the writer of an article, "Why send the Children Home?" than with those who insist on the necessity of sending children away from their parents as soon as they reach the regulation age of seven. I am far from advocating the retention of children in India altogether; a mannerism, a peculiar mode of speech, a slovenly appearance, a lackadaisical air, and a general want of vigour and tone, are always observable in those brought up and educated altogether in India. The writer in the *Bombay Gazette* says, "The Indian child's is a hard lot: when they do get to England they are deprived of those home influences which sanctify life." I agree so far in thinking it a hard lot, that the child has to part with its parents, but surely there is no necessity for sending children to homes with no home influences. Surely there are many homes in which Indian children are received and educated, where they really obtain an affectionate tuition which very likely they would not get in India. I too have had some experience of Indian children at home, and have visited many, and I have been fortunate enough never in one single instance to have had occasion to report that they were badly fed, badly clothed, or badly taught; the last item can hardly be learned in a short visit, but manner will tell a great deal, and the two first matters are self-evident. I have found the children happy and contented, with only one great longing, to rejoin their parents—a very natural desire, and one that should be encouraged rather than checked. When children are healthy, and in a tolerably good climate in India, I would urge parents to keep them in the country until they are twelve years old; after that age, there is no fear of "children forgetting you," one of the great bugbears of Indian parents; they may then safely be sent home, and they will soon let it be known whether they are badly fed and badly clothed; they will perhaps not allude much to their teaching. I can hardly think that a special school for Indian children is desirable; why keep them distinct as if they were a peculiar species? However, to a certain extent, for Indian officers there are special schools; I allude to the Wellington College for boys, which fulfils all the conditions proposed in a special school, and the Royal College at Bath for girls; two better schools than those it would be difficult to find in any country. Wellington College has, I believe, fully half of its pupils from India, and a number of boys pass yearly from this school to Woolwich. In the two last competition examinations Wellington boys have headed the lists. If people choose to send their children to "homes" or schools simply because they have seen a taking advertisement, it is quite possible they may make great mistakes, and find third-rate homes and schools; but very few, I imagine, would be content without making every enquiry before entrusting their children to strangers. I do not pity the children while with their parents in India; and if when at home they are to be pitied, it is for the separation, not generally because they are forced into homes to be badly fed, badly clothed, and badly taught. If pity, however, is unhappily required in any case on this score, the fault is that of the parents who have selected, haphazard, an uncongenial home."—*Madras Mail.*

## AN UNPROFESSIONAL VAGABOND.

IT gladdens one to know that my mission amongst the miserables of London has been productive of much good to one class at least. On all hands I hear the same tale—that the real feelings, the griping poverty, the starved condition of the unfortunates who sweep our crossings were never previously understood by the public, who had a comfortable kind of conviction that such people earn a sufficient livelihood by very easy work. But after reading my experiences of the work and its pay, my friends have taken to exercising a largehanded charity, with a fine indiscriminate liberality very shocking to such as—like a well known Marquis and a certain head of a London College—are determined to crush out all almsgiving. I am glad of this; I heartily agree that such rebellion against the self-elected organisers of alms has sprung from my unvarnished tale. It is all very well for these philanthropists to preach a cruel crusade against mendicity as a form of crime, but will they tell me what we are to do with those shiftless ones who hang upon the skirts of society? We have it, on excellent authority, that "some men has plenty money, no brains; others, plenty brains, no money;" and those two classes can, no doubt, get on well enough. But how about the other, the poor, feckless, thriftless miserables without either money or brains? Our would-be guides say, bestow your alms through an organised system of relief which will not allow imposition to be practised. What? and surrender the pleasant sense of Samaritanship, the comforting sight of sudden sunshine on a darkened face? Positively, I will not; sooner than that, let me be imposed upon all the days of my life. Perhaps, also, this crushing out of indiscriminate almsgiving involves a far wider problem than is seen at a first glance, and one deeply concerning ourselves to solve. It is this. May it not happen that our charity being perfectly organised, systematised and drilled, our natural feelings will be thwarted till they lose all fresh spontaneity and active benevolence, thus becoming merely the passive means for feeding a huge charity-grinding machine? Believing in this danger, and loving with all my heart London's lazzaroni, with their rags, dirt, dishonesty and infinite picturesqueness—I join issue with those who would have us bestow alms by proxy, and promise to do all in my power to thwart their good intentions.

One word more, and I begin my narrative. I find it doubted whether one who claims to be a gentleman by birth, education, and feeling, really swept a crossing for a whole day; whether, in short, he does not deal more with imagination than with facts. The custom of the English press being opposed to real signatures, I am debarred from that guarantee of truth, and therefore can only solemnly assert that the narrative in question was a plain dry account of my own personal experiences on the 30th ult. The present paper is equally true, equally personal, and for future accounts I can promise that nought shall be set down but unvarnished reality, without any attempt at exciting false pity by fictitious pathos.

On Tuesday afternoon I, in my proper person, went to Covent Garden Market to arrange with the keeper of an outside stall, on the western side, for giving a start in life to an old vagabond in whom I was interested. "A drunken, broken down, ne'er-do-well, who was formerly a private in the company which I commanded, and for whom I want to find some employment, of a vagrant sort, to put him in the way of earning a livelihood." So I spoke, and after a long consultation, it was arranged between me and the stall-keeper—a bullet-headed young man, with suspicious eyes and a very unphilanthropical aspect generally—that we would next morning start my old vagabond as an itinerant fern vendor, carrying in a hamper on his back five shillings, worth of common roots. Just before nine o'clock on Wednesday morning the old soldier presented himself at the stall, bearing in his hand a card on which his patron had written, "Give this man the ferns I ordered and paid for last night." The old soldier—myself most artfully disguised by friends in Bow-street—was greatly disappointed to find the young man with the bullet head absent, and as the other two gentlemen tending the stall did not know where he had placed the hamper of ferns, there was nothing for it but to wait patiently. It was a dreary time waiting their outside the market amongst cabbage leaves and all the refuse left by the busy work of the early hours; a weary, anxious hour to one longing to profit by the opportunity of earning an honest livelihood. But that old reprobate did not seem to feel it much, his only care being lest his patron, the captain, would come spying about, and catch him there. "You see, mate," he said to the young stall-keeper, "I ought to a' bin here hours ago, but I got precious tight last night, and overslep' myself." The young man, commiserating these sufferings, kindly placed a box in a snug corner for me to sit on. "Where you won't be swep' up, old un'," and as he cleaned and tidied the stall, we fell a-talking about the ethics of drink. The young man was by no means a favourer of teetotalism or Permissive Bills; in fact, he consigned Sir Wilfrid Lawson to the hottest regions, and waxed mighty scornful about the Pharisaicism of respectability. "They gets drunk as lords, does the sick ones, old un', and then they goes down to Westminster, and votes against the poor man's pint." I owned that it was so. "There's my master, the Captin'; he takes his whack of sherry wine, and champagne, and sich like, and then he says to me, says he, 'Dagley, yer jist an old drunkard, and there's no doing nuffin for yer." Also, about the hardness of the rich towards the poor, the young man entertained strong opinions, with which I readily agreed. "We're being jist that governed, and circumvented, and law'd, as beats a chap to remember, and them bobbies is allays a movin' us on, and takin' us up, and runnin' us in, as if we was wild beastesses." With similar conversation and a quiet smoke the time passed less irksomely than I expected, till the arrival of the young man with the bullet head put an end to further chat. He was very glib, rough-tongued, plain-spoken in his first address, and a trifle contemptuous of the old reprobate, on the latter's pleading the previous night's precious tightness in excuse for the lateness of his coming. "I knows all about yer, old un'; your master said you were a drunken old blackguard, so you needn't tell no lies. I'm up to yer tricks; you can't come 'em over me, so don't try it." From that he went on to inquire about my former regiment, and, on learning its number, shook my hand with immense vigour. "Then yer a Bengal tiger, same as me. You sees I was a drummer in the —th, and your badge and ours was just alike. Only to think o' meeting another Bengal tiger in Common Garden! It took him several minutes to recover from this astonishing coincidence, and then he set to with a will at getting my hamper ready. Presently, it being filled, he told me to follow him, and then led me to the entrance to a dark vault running under the market. "Now, old un', I'll give yer a good start; yer a drunken old chap, but we all has our faults, I reckon." With that he quickly disappeared down the almost prependicular ladder into the vault, and as I crawled after him, the Bengal tiger showed such an anxious care for my safety as would have surprised those who do not know the infinite tenderness of the humblest classes to the poor and feeble. He made me turn my face towards the ladder, and grasp its sides tightly; he called out, with many expletives, to mind my something'd footing, and not come down by the run, or I'd smash my something'd old neck, and at last he came half way up, grabbed hold of my trembling limbs, and so landed the old man in safety. Indeed, he did give me a good start in life! Roots of *Lastrea dilatata*, delicate maiden-hair, *dryopteris*, tree ferns, lemon-scented ferns, *Osmunda regalis*, and half-a-dozen more whose names I forget!

Off I went northwards, through dirty Seven Dials, up desolate Gower-street, into the bright Hampstead-road, and so, through Mornington-crescent and Regent's Parkroad, to the east side of Primrose-hill which was my first scene of operations. About this time I began to wish that the Bengal tiger had not been quite so generous; the larger fern roots were somewhat heavy, and the hamper weighed considerably more than I had expected. Also the cord cut into the shoulder muscles and rasped the collar bones, while the lower edge of the hamper soon flayed the small of my back. Seemingly the inhabitants of Primrose-hill do not care for ferns, or, since the aspect of the place is rather seedy, perhaps their circumstances do not admit of such luxuries. Be that as it may, half an hour's wandering through dingy crescents and mildewed streets having led to no results, I trudged away past Chalk Farm Station and up Haverstock-hill, to quiet, quaint, comfortable drowsy Hampstead, where again I beat about in quest of purchasers. Vainly did I peer into parlour windows, holding up half-a-dozen ferns as samples of my goods; vainly did I tell passers by that I had in my basket some real good ferns uncommon cheap. Not one root was disposed of, and so, after passing through Lyndhurst-road, I took a fresh departure for Belsize-park through a turnstile opening into the fields. Then, being somewhat weary, and my shoulders aching sorely, I sat down on a bank under a wall, laid out on the ground about a dozen ferns to the best advantage, lit a pipe, and waited for customers. How infinitely refreshing was the genial westerly breeze sweeping over the meadows now gemmed brightly with sun like dandelions and starry daisies, and how calm the air with the faint murmur of London life, sounding like the breaking of far distant waves. Right up to my feet came the emerald grass; on either hand, meandering here and there, trim hedgerows clothed in tenderest greenery; the sun shining lazily through luminous haze, the myriad birds twittering far and near, a grey mist toning down to indistinctness the outstretched arms of the multitudinous town, and far away on the horizon the faint blue loom of the Surrey Hills. But for some time no one came to buy ferns, and the view was beginning to lose all its charms in the eyes of that weary old reprobate, when down a pathway stepped a good-looking young gentleman accompanied by an equally youthful lady, with a glorious complexion and brownish hair. They looked kindly at the old man, who, touching his hat, proffered his goods. No, they were very sorry, but they did not require any. A look of disappointment on the wearied one's face, and then youth and damsel each bestow on him a penny.

No more purchasers coming, off I went across the fields for Belsize-park. A spick and span place this, well-to-do evidently, rather given to ostentation, tremendously clean, and somehow making one expect to meet beadles and park-keepers at every turn. After rambling hither and thither, I established myself at the corner of Buckland-villas opposite the college, put down my basket, and arrayed my choicest gems on a balustrade. No use; the good people would not buy. Once a school of young ladies came past, and I had hopes. "What pretty ferns!" they whispered in passing. "How sweet they smell! And what a poor old man!" They did not buy; perhaps their pocket money had run out, or perhaps they feared the teacher—a rather grim person, who looked as if she suspected in me a possible lover. But, for all that, God bless the gentle hearts thus pitying a poor old man, and grant that, when all school learning is forgotten, the teaching of that minute may bring forth fruit.

However, pity would not give me anything to eat, and I was very hungry. So up, hamper, on excoriated shoulder, and let us be going. Down hill, through Avenue-road, and so beating hither and thither through various boulevards. At one corner, with their feet in the gutter, and pots of geraniums beside them, sat two flower women. "Hallo, grand-father, what luck?" "Bad, gals; have walked all day, and only got tuppence. What luck with you?" "Not a blessed mag." Whereat a supercilious policeman standing near laughed in a provokingly well-fed manner. "All very well for ye to larf, pleeceman"—this from me—"But if we poor creatures didn't pay taxes to fill yer belly, you'd be gettin' thin, I guess." As he looked inclined to take me up, I disappeared round a corner, into, I think, Norfolk-road, and then, when I was resting the hamper against some railings, a great piece of good luck befell me. For, by and by, a dainty little maid servant came tripping across the street from a villa opposite, and, laughing lightly, said her mistress wanted some ferns. Following the jimp-waisted little girl, I was taken round to the back of the house, where at the door of a conservatory stood a woman. A lady, evidently, with tranquil grey eyes, full of loving kindness, and that unassuming benignity which is so beautiful to see. A sweet innocent face, with little dimples in the cheeks, a mirthfulness about the corners of the rosy lips, and a girlish playfulness peeping through an assumption of matronly dignity. Very soon all my wares were displayed, but she wanted only a shilling's worth of the commoner sorts for as rockery. I selected them carefully, and having received a brand new shilling, I was lifting the hamper to my galled shoulders, when a quiet voice said, "You look hungry, poor man! Will you have something to eat?" My reply it is needless to mention; suffice it to state that in a few minutes I was sitting on the grass plot with a big glass of sherry and a plate of bread and cheese before me, whilst the little maid stood by smiling. "Will you have some more?" said the girl, when I had finished. I nodded, and more sherry, more bread and cheese, soon came, whilst I knew that through the stained glass of the conservatory those benign eyes were dwelling lovingly on the old man's feast. What I felt I would rather not relate; to me there is, and always must be, something holy about that good woman's charity.

Thoroughly reinvigorated, away I started westwards, through the northern part of St. John's Wood, along Hall-road, across the Edgware-road into the Maida district, over the Canal, on through gloomy Westbourne-park, across Portobello-lane, and reached my limit in Clarendon-road, Notting-hill. By this time it was raining hard, and as I had a five-mile trudge before me to Bow-street, whilst the rain vastly increased the weight of the sodden ferns, I set my face eastwards and after passing through most of the Bayswater squares, down Oxford-street and through Seven Dials—to me they and their a-la-mode beef shops had a very home-like feeling—I at last reached the costumier's, soaked with wet, aching in every limb, and so galled that I have hardly been able to bear the touch of clothes since.

Now, to summarise results fairly. On measuring the map, I find the distances covered were over twenty miles, the weight of the hamper and its contents about twenty-five pounds, and my receipts fourteen pence, from which the cost price of the ferns sold being deducted, leaves eight pence as the price of my day's labour. Surely, O ruthless opponents of indiscriminate charity, society does not so much err on the side of excessive liberality as to need your volunteered championship! But as you may say that my experience of such hard work and small profit were exceptional, I will try some other vagrant trade when I have recovered the free use of my half-palsied limbs and numbed shoulders.—*Englishman.*

HAROUN ALRASCHID.

## EXPERIMENTS WITH GUN-COTTON.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

SOME trials made near Eastbourne last week usefully supplemented the numerous experimentsl investigations into the character and properties of gun-cotton which have preceded them. It will be within the recollection of those who take an interest in the subject that a few months ago the discovery was made, and its application neatly illustrated in the course of some experiments at Weston-super-Mare, that compressed gun-cotton could be exploded when wet by means of detonation. But it remained to be seen whether an explosion of the same material, under the ordinary conditions of storage, could be effected by simple inflammation. The possibility of wet gun-cotton being detonated, though not a possibility which can be safely disregarded in relation to the suitability of a particular site or place for its storage, is obviously a very remote one, for the simple reason that the combination which is necessary to effect this result can hardly be produced accidentally. It requires some knowledge of the subject, some skill in the use of that knowledge, and a very diabolical intention indeed, to lay the train, if we may so express it, for an explosion of wet gun-cotton. The person desiring to effect it must bring into the magazine a small quantity of dry gun-cotton, a detonator, and some agency for igniting them; he must arrange these elements, and make his preparations with care and deliberation, and having done so he may succeed, if he be so minded, in blowing up the magazine. The circumstance that under these conditions a magazine of wet gun-cotton can certainly be exploted is, in our opinion, a sufficient a reason for insisting upon stores of the material being kept clear from populous places and sites where an explosion would be attended with disastrous results, but it is hardly a reason for anticipating or regarding as probable the explosion of such a magazine. The thing is possible—that is all that can be said; and being possible, the position of gun-cotton magazines ought to be carefully selected. But if it could be shown that by the simple application of fire to wet gun-cotton the magazine could be exploded, then stores of the material would be exposed to a risk of a far more appreciable and serious character. No very special knowledge or skill is required to set fire to a magazine, and such a result might even be produced accidentally. It was to determine the liability, or otherwise, of stores of wet gun-cotton to explosion by this means that last week's experiments were instituted. We look upon them, in fact, as designed to obtain a sort of measure of the ascertainable risks to which gun-cotton is exposed. One risk—a remote one—had already been established; was there another, less remote, to be considered? The answer afforded by these experiments, as far as they went, was absolutely conclusive and satisfactory. Two stout magazines of concrete (one of them having a 9-inch brick arched roof) had been erected, about 300 yards apart, on the beach at Pevensey. Into each of these was placed one ton of the Government compressed gun-cotton, containing 30 per cent. of moisture. In No. 1 magazine the cotton was packed in the regulation boxes (eighty in number), with the lids screwed down; the boxes standing upon iron rails resting upon brick piers in the centre of the maga zine.

In No. 2 building the gun-cotton was removed from the boxes and the naked discs were packed in one of the large wooden tanks which are used for storing the Government gun-cotton. This tank rested upon supports like the boxes in No. 1 magazine. The materials for a bonfire had been collected and deposited in each magazine underneath the cotton, and fire was applied soon after ten o'clock, and the doors closed. There was from an hour and a half to two hours' suspense, during which smoke and flames (sometimes in considerable bursts, as the boxes in No. 1 successively took fire or as the conflagration increased) issued in fierce volumes from the doorways and gradually died away, until all appearance of active burning had subsided. When it was deemed safe to approach (namely, about half-past twelve), those who were present went up to the magazines, which were by this time converted into furnaces, the roofs and sides of the building being cracked by the intense heat, the doors burnt away, and even the ironwork being at a red heat. But the furnaces were bare, as far as gun-cotton was concerned. The whole of the material had safely and completely burnt away without any explosion whatever. As to the sufficiency of the test, no one who looked into the glowing interior of the magazines, which it was impossible actually to enter, could have had any doubts. The gun-cotton had unquestionably been subjected to a test of exceptional intensity; and it may be safely asserted that a magazine containing a ton of Abel's compressed gun-cotton with 30 per cent. of moisture in it cannot be exploded (though it may be destroyed) by fire. This result is satisfactory as establishing the non-liability of even considerable quantities of wet compressed gun-cotton to accidental or intentional explosion by these means. But it is proper to note that the experiment does not establish that with a larger quantity of gun-cotton, or with the same quantity, if the proportion of moisture were less, or with gun-cotton in any other form than compressed, an explosion would not take place from the firing the magazine. We know that dry gun-cotton can be exploded by these means. There must, therefore, be some point, or line, between 30 per cent. of moisture and no water at all, at which the compressed material (in quantities of one ton) becomes proof against explesion by simple ignition. But this point, or line, has not been determined, and perhaps it is hardly necessary to expend any money in determining it, for it must always be liable to fluctuations according to circumstances, such as the degree of confinement to which the material is subjected—the condition of the material itself—the manner in which the heat is applied, and so on. Also, it is important to note that what is safe with one ton of wet gun-cotton may not be safe with five tons; just as we know that what is safe with 1 cwt. of dry gun-cotton is not safe with 5 cwt. of it. And the behaviour of compressed gun-cotton affords no safe indication of the behaviour of the same material in any other form. So that this experiment, even if it were admitted as establishing the safety of storing the material as made at Waltham Abbey up to the extent of one ton, packed as at Pevensey, and containing 30 per cent. of moisture, in populous places, could not be held as justifying such storage of any larger quantity, or of the same or a less quantity with a less percentage of moisture, or of the same or a less quantity in any other form. But in our opinion these experiments do not even justify the establishment of such stores as those experimented upon; or, indeed, any stores of gun-cotton, wet or dry, in populous places. The interest of these experiments therefore lies not in any relief which they might suggest as to a relaxation of the restrictions and precautions to be applied to stores of gun-cotton, but in the fact that they show that the material possesses (at all events under certain conditions) an immunity from a particular class of risk to which probably no other explosive can lay claim; and this to consumers of the material cannot fail to be a matter of considerable importance.

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